ACTS & ORDERS

Of the MEETING of the

ESTATES

OF THE

KINGDOM

OF

SCOTLAND,

Holden and begun at *Edinburgh*, the [illegible] Day of *March* 1689. Called by Circular Letters from His *Highness* the *PRINCE* of *ORANGE*, under his Hand and Seal.

Collected and Extracted out of the Records of the Meeting of Estates, by [illegible] Lord *Stellidown*, *Robert* Master of *Burleigh*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*, [illegible] *Campbel* of *Auchinbrech*, and *John Hay* of *Park*; Commissioners [illegible] by Their Majesties for Searching the Office of Clerk Register to [illegible] Majesties Council, Registers and Rolls, &c.

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under his Hand and Seal.

ACTS & ORDERS

Of the MEETING of the

ESTATES

OF THE

KINGDOM

OF

SCOTLAND,

Holden and begun at *Edinburgh*, the 14th day of *March*, 1689. Called by Circular Letters from his Highneſs the Prince of *ORANGE*, under His Hand and Seal.

His Grace *William* Duke of *Hamilton* Elected Preſident by the Eſtates, to the ſaid Meeting.

I.

A Letter from William *King of* England, (*Directed thus, For the Eſtates of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *at their Meeting at* Edinburgh) *preſented by the* Earl *of* Leven, *was read,* (March 16. 1689.) *whereof the Tenor follows*;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE are very ſenſible of the Kindneſs and Concern that many of your Nation have Evidenced towards Us, and Our Undertaking for the Preſervation of Religion and Liberty, which were in ſuch eminent Danger; Neither can We in the leaſt doubt of your Confidence in Us, after having ſeen how far ſo many of your Nobility, and Gentry, have owned Our Declaration, Countenancing and Concurring with Us in Our Endeavours, and deſiring that We ſhould take upon Us the Adminiſtration of Affairs, Civil and Military; and to call a Meeting of the Eſtates, for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, the ancient Laws and Liberties of that Kingdom, which accordingly We have done.

Now it lyes on you, to enter upon ſuch Conſultations as are moſt probable to ſettle you on ſure and laſting Foundations, which We hope you will ſet about with all convenient ſpeed, with regard to the publick Good, and to the general Intereſt and Inclinations of the People, that after ſo much Trouble, and great Suffering, they may live happily and in Peace; and that you may lay aſide all Animoſities and Factions, that may impede ſo good a Work.

We were glad to find, that ſo many of the Nobility and Gentry, when here at *London*, were ſo much inclined to an Union of both Kingdoms, and that they did look upon it as one of the beſt Means for procuring the Happineſs of theſe Nations, and ſetling of a laſting Peace amongſt them, which would be advantagious to both, they living in the ſame Iſland, having the ſame Language, and the ſame Common Intereſt of Religion and Liberty, eſpecially at this Juncture, when the Enemies of both are ſo reſtleſs, endeavouring to make, and increaſe Jealouſies and Diviſions; which they will be ready to improve to their own advantage, and the ruine of *Britain*; We being of the ſame Opinion, as to the uſefulneſs of this Union, and having nothing ſo much before Our Eyes, as the Glory of GOD, the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformed Religion, and the Peace and Happineſs of

theſe Nations, are Reſolved to uſe Our outmoſt Endeavours in advancing every thing which may conduce to the Effectuating the ſame: ſo We bid you heartily Farewell. From Our Court at *Hamptoun*, the ſeventh day of *March*, 168$^{9}_{0}$.

WILLIAM R.

III.

ACT Declaring the Meeting of the Eſtates to be a free and lawful Meeting.

March 16. 1689.

FORASMUCH, as there is a Letter from King *James* the Seventh, preſented to the Meeting of the Eſtates, they before opening thereof, Declare and Enact, that notwithſtanding of any thing that may be contained in that Letter, for Diſſolving them, or Impeding their Procedure; yet that they are a Free and Lawful Meeting of the Eſtates, and will continue undiſſolved, until they Settle and Secure the Proteſtant Religion, the Government, Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

The Clergy and Nobility Subſcribed thus,

Jo. Glaſgow, John Dunkelden, Will. Moravien, Fo. Roſſen, Robert Dumblanen, *Arch. Sodoren, And. Orcaden.* Hamilton, *Dowglaſs, Athol, Crawford, Lothian, Mortoun,* Linlithgow, *Eglingtoun, Forfar, Levit, Bellanden,* Lindores, *Newark, Blantyre, Argile, Southerland, Glencairn, Airly, Levin, Annandale, Tweeddale, Panmure, Tarras, Dundonald, Belcarras, Stormont, Kenmure, Arbuthnet Tarbat, Dundie, Carmichael, Cardroſs, Belhaven, Rutherford, Bargany, Roſs, Torphichen, Forreſter, Rollo, Elphingſtoun, Duffus, Ruthven.*

The Barons Subſcribed thus,

J. Maitland, Robert Sinclair, Ad. Cockburn, Andrew Agnew, Da. Arnot, Wm. Elliot, Pat. Scot, Thomas Drummond, Pat. Ogilvie, W. Anſtruther, Will. Mcdangal, Patrick Murray, D. Carmichael, W Baillie of *Lamingtoun, David* Boyl, *H. Mcguffock, James Foulis, James Montgomery,* Blair of that Ilk, *Da. Erskine Dun, Jo. Maxwel, Ar. Cockburn, Fo Dempſter, J. Houſtoun, William Colquhoun, Charles Erskine, Pat. Hume* of *Polwarth, S. D. Ca Auchinbreck, Ar. Murray, Geo. Pringle, Ad Gordon, Fo. Dalzel, Fa. Johnſtoun, Tho Dumbar, T. Burnet, Da. Bruce, C. Hamilton, Fo. Haldan, William Scot, Lodovick* Grant, *Fa. Ramſay, Alexander Arbuthnet, William* Cunninghame, *Al. Duff, D. Forbes, Fo. Gordon, Fa. Moire, A.* Brodie, *John Campbel* Car ick.

The Burgeſſes Subſcribed thus,

John Hall, Geo. Stirline, Robert Smith, Fa. Fletcher, Fo. Anderſon, F. Murray, Fa Ogilvie, Fo. Dalrymple, Hugh Kennedy, James Smith, John Moor, Ar. Ged, Alexander Spitle, Alexander Cunninghame, *F Mudie, Fo. Ewart, Robert Melvil, F. Cuthbert, Ja. Kennan, Ja. Smollet, Will. Coltrain, Charles* Halket, *Geo. Smith, T.* Hamilton, *Jo. Boſwal, Pat. Steven, Fa. Stuart, Fo. Muir, Hugh Wallace, Pat. Murdoch, J. Carnegie Fa. Smith, Jo. Scot, Robert Cleland, Will. Roſs, G Gordon, Jo. Roſs, Hugh Brown, John Anderſon, Wa. Stuart, Will Hamilton, Tho. Tulloch, David Spence, Will. Heggins, Jo. Boſwel, A. Gordon, Will. Erskin,* Will. *Cochran, Patrick Wallace, Alexander Gordon,*

III.

Proclamation for bringing in the bygone Arrears of the Publick Revenue.

March 18. 1689.

THE Meeting of the Eſtates of this Kingdom, for defraying the Charge and Expenſe of Securing the *Proteſtant Religion*, their own Safety, and the Publick Peace of the Kingdom in this Juncture; Do Ordain all Perſons lyable in payment of the Supply, to make payment of what was due at *Martinmaſs* laſt to the Collectors in the reſpective Shires and Burghs; And theſe lyable in payment of the In-land Exciſe in the ſaid Shires and Burghs, and Impoſition granted to the Town of *Edinburgh* preceeding

Candlemaſs

Candlemass last, to make payment of the same to the Tacks-men in the several Shires; which Collectors and Tack-men are hereby Required, upon Receipt thereof, to pay in the same to *James Oswald* of *Fingletoun*; And likewise Ordains all Arrears of the Customs, Forraign Excise and the Crown-rents, to be payed to Sir *Patrick Murray*, present Receiver thereof, and the foresaid payments to be made within Ten Days after the Publication hereof at the respective Mercat Crosses; and grants Warrand to use all Execution Competent by the Law of the Kingdom, against Persons lyable in payment of the said publick Dues; and in the mean time Discharges the Payment of any Precepts. And the Meeting of the Estates do Nominat and Appoint *George Hamilton* of *Binnie* to be general Surveyer, and to see that there be no Embazlements of the Customs. And they Command and Require Heraulds or Macers to pass to the Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, and Sheriffs in that part, to pass to the Mercat-Crosses of the Head-Burghs of the respective Shires, and to make Publication of these Presents, and Ordains the same to be Printed, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

IV.

ACT *for putting the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence.*

March 19. 1689.

THE Meeting of the Estates of this Kingdom, have thought fit to Certifie and Advertise the Leidges, that after an Act and Vote of the Estates subscribed by the Members, Declaring and Enacting, that the Estates would continue their Meeting undissolved, until they should Settle and Secure the *Protestant Religion*, the Government, Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom: Nevertheless, several Persons who did Concur with them in that Vote, and Subscribed the same, have deserted the Meeting of the Estates, and some of them have presumed openly to Correspond with the Duke of *Gordon*, since the Proclamation of Intercommuning against him, and to Retire from this place in Form of Weir. Therefore the Estates do Require all such of their Members as have Deserted the Meeting, without acquainting the Estates or their President, to return with all Convenience to the Meeting of Estates: And likeways the Estates do Advertise and Require the whole *Protestants* of the Kingdom, betwixt sixty and sixteen, to be in Readiness with their best Horses and Arms, upon Advertisement from the Meeting of Estates, and likeways to have their Militia in readiness to receive such Orders as shall be direct to them from the saids Estates, for securing the *Protestant Religion*, the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom. And Ordains these Presents to be Printed, and Published at the Mercat-Crosses of the several Head-Burghs of the Kingdom, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

V.

An Order anent an Oath to be taken by Persons in Military Imployments.

March 19. 1689.

THE Meeting of the Estates do Ordain the Oath underwritten, to be taken by all Persons in Military Imployments.

Whereas I ..... *have accepted of a Commission from the Estates of* Scotland, *or am continued in Command by them*, I ..... *Faithfully Promit, in presence of the Almighty God, and Swear that I shall Demean my self faithfullie to the Estates, now presently met, so long as I continue in that Station.*

VI.

Act Approving the Addreſs, made to His Highneſs the Prince of Orange.

March 19. 1689.

THE Eſtates of the Kingdom of *Scotland* Conveened at *Edinburgh*, on the 14*th* of *March*, 1689 years, Taking to their conſideration the good Services done by the Noblemen and Gentlemen of this Nation, who lately at *London*, did make and ſign a Timous and Dutiful Addreſs, to His Highneſs the *Prince* of *Orange*, Containing juſt & thankful Acknowledgments of the great Benefits done to the Nation, in delivering them from the imminent Encroachments on our Laws, and Fundamental Conſtitutions, and from the near Dangers, which threatned an Overturning of the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the humble proffer of their Lives and Fortunes to His Highneſs, for ſuſtaining him in proſecution of ſo good a Cauſe: As alſo, deſiring His Highneſs to accept on him the Adminiſtration of the Government of this Kingdom, until the Meeting of the Eſtates thereof were called to Conſult on a further Settlement. They do Ratifie, Approve, and Homologat the ſaid Addreſs, in all its Tenor and Contents: And Declares the ſame to have been an *Act* of Dutie, tending to the good of the *Proteſtant Religion* in General, and of this *Nation* in Particular, in all its Concerns: And Ordains this Ratification, and *Approbation* to be forthwith Printed, and Publiſhed, and to be a full Security in moſt ample Form to every perſon who did ſo Addreſs, as if their *Names* were herein expreſt.

VII.

A Proclamation againſt Papiſts.

March 20. 1689.

THE Meeting of Eſtates of this Kingdom, Conſidering the Danger and Hazard, the Religion, Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom is in, by the Growth, and increaſe of *Popery*, and *Papiſts* of late, occaſioned by the imploying them in places of greateſt Truſt within the Kingdom; and continuing them in Places, and Offices, Civil and Military, and allowing them to Exerciſe the ſame als freelie in all reſpects, as Proteſtants, againſt the ſtanding Laws of the Kingdom, Have thought fit to Diſcharge, and hereby Diſcharges, all Papiſts from exerciſing all Civil or Military *Offices* within this Kingdom, and from exerciſing as Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, Baillies of Regalities, Magiſtrats of Burghs, Juſtices of Peace, Collonels, Lieutenant-Collonels, Captains of Horſe, and all other Officers in the Militia, or carrying Arms therein, under the Pains and Penalties contained in the *Acts* of Parliament. And for the further Securitie of the Publick Peace and Quiet, They Require and Command all Papiſts within the Kingdom, of whatſoever Rank or Condition, to deliver up their *Arms* (excepting Gentlemen, their ordinarie wearing Swords) to the Sheriffs, Stewarts, Lords, or Baillies of Regalities, and Magiſtrats of Burghs, within whoſe Juriſdiction they live, *viz.* Thoſe on the ſouth-ſide of the Water of *Esk*, within ſix days after Publication hereof, at the Mercat-Croſs of the Head-burgh of the Shire: And theſe on the North-ſide of the ſaid Water, within ten days after the ſame; Certifying ſuch as ſhall be found to have any Arms, after the days foreſaid *reſpective*, they ſhall be proceeded againſt with all rigor, for their Contempt and Diſobedience: And Ordains and Requires the ſaids Sheriffs, and other Magiſtrats foreſaids, or in caſe of their negligence, the Collonels, or Lieutenant Collonels of the Militia Foot, or Captains of Horſe, to ſearch for, and ſeize upon any Arms, which they ſhall be informed to be kept up undelivered, belonging to Papiſts, in any Houſes or Places ſuſpected, and to ſecure the ſame, and to return an exact account of their diligence betwixt and the days following, *viz.* Theſe on this ſide of *Esk*, betwixt and the tenth day of *April* next, and theſe benorth the ſame, betwixt and the twentieth

day

day of the ſame Month of *April*, as they will be anſwerable on their higheſt peril. And the ſaids Eſtates do Command and Charge, all Papiſts, not being Inhabitants of the Town of *Edinburgh*, or any place adjacent thereto, to remove ten miles from the ſaid Town, or at leaſt, to their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, within fourty eight hours after Publication hereof, under all higheſt pains. And Grants Order and Warrant to Heraulds, Macers, or Meſſengers at Arms, Sheriffs in that part, to paſs to the *Mercat* Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and remanent *Mercat*-Croſſes of the ſeveral Head-burghs of the *Shires*, and make Publication hereof in the uſual manner. And Ordains thir preſents to be Printed, that none may pretend ignorance.

VIII.

ACT for Securing ſuſpect Perſons.

March 23. 1689.

THE *Meeting* of the Eſtates taking to their Conſideration, That ſeveral perſons have been in Arms coming from *England*, or going to, or coming from *Ireland*, and the danger that may thereby ariſe to the Peace of the *Nation* in this Juncture, Do therefore Authorize and Require, all Sheriffs, Stewarts, Baillies of Bailliaries and Regalities, and their Deputs, *Magiſtrats* of Burghs, Juſtices of the Peace, and *Officers* of the *Militia* throughout the Kingdom, to obſerve and take care of the High-ways, Ports, Ferries, and other Paſſes and places of Reſort, within their reſpective Bounds, and to ſeize and ſecure any ſuſpected perſons who ſhall be found in Arms, and can give no reaſonable account of themſelves and their Affairs, to the ſaids Magiſtrats or Officers; and Ordains the Collectors of Cuſtoms, and Waiters at the reſpective Ports, Ferries and Havens, to give timeous notice, and delate ſuch perſons to the ſaids reſpective *Magiſtrats* and Officers, for that effect; and for the encouragement of the ſaids Magiſtrats and Officers, the Eſtates Declare, that where anie ſuch perſons in Arms are apprehended, and can give no reaſonable account of themſelves and their Affairs, the reſpective Magiſtrats and Officers of Militia, who ſhall happen to apprehend them, ſhall after they are Tryed and Convicted of anie evil Deſign againſt the publick Peace, have the Horſes and Arms of ſuch perſons for their Reward. And Ordains theſe Preſents to be intimat at the Mercat-Croſſes of the Head-burghs of the ſeveral Shires of the Kingdom, that none pretend ignorance. And that the ſame be Printed.

IX.

A Letter from the Meeting of the Eſtates of the Kingdom of Scotland, *to the King of* England, *in Anſwer to His Majeſties Letter directed to them; whereof the Tenor follows,*

March 23. 1689.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

AS Religion, Libertie and Law are the deareſt Concerns of Mankind, ſo the deep ſenſe of the extream Hazard theſe were expoſed to, muſt produce ſuitable returns from the Kingdom of *Scotland* to Your Majeſtie, whom in all ſinceritie and gratitude, we acknowledge to be under GOD, our great and ſeaſonable Deliverer; and we heartily Congratulat, that as God has honoured your *Majeſty* to be an eminent Inſtrument for the preſervation of his Truth; So he hath rewarded your Undertakings with Succeſs, in the conſiderable Progreſs which you have made in Delivering us, and in preſerving to us the *Proteſtant Religion*.

We return our moſt dutiful Thanks to your *Majeſty* for Your accepting the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, and Conveening the Eſtates of this Kingdom; and we ſhal with all convenient diligence, take your Gracious Letter into our Conſideration, hoping ſhortly, by the bleſſing of God, to fall upon ſuch Reſolutions, as may be acceptable to Your Majeſty, ſecure the Proteſtant Religion, and Eſtabliſh the Government, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, upon ſolid

Foundations, moſt agreeable to the general Good and Inclination of the People.

As to the Propoſal of the Union, we doubt not Your Majeſty will ſo Diſpoſe that Matter, that there may be an equal readineſs in the Kingdom of *England* to accompliſh it, as one of the beſt means for ſecuring the Happineſs of theſe Nations, and Setling a laſting Peace.

We have hitherto, and ſtill ſhall endeavour to avoid Animoſities or Prejudice, which might diſturb our Councils, that as we deſign the publick Good, ſo it may be done with the general Concurrence and Approbation of the Nation: In the mean time, we deſire the continuance of your Majeſties Care and protection towards us in all our Concerns, whereof the kind Expreſſions in Your gracious Letter, have given us full aſſurance. Signed in Name of us the Eſtates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by our Preſident.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,
Your Majeſties moſt humble,
moſt Faithful and Obedient Servant,
HAMILTON P.

X.

The Nomination of the Committee Elected for Settling the Government.

March 27. 1689.

THE Meeting of the Eſtates, by pluralitie of Votes, did Elect the perſons after-named, to be the Committee for Settling the Government, *viz.* For the Nobilitie, the Marqueſs of *Athole*, the Earls of *Argile*, *Craufurd*, *Sutherland*, and *Lothian*, the Viſcount of *Tarbat*, the Lords *Cardroſs* and *Melvil*, For the Barons, the Laird of *Ormiſtoun*, Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwart*, Sir *Willam Scot* of *Harden*, the Laird of *Blair*, Sir *James Montgomerie* of *Skelmorlie*, the Laird of *Grant*, the Laird of *Pitliver*, and *Thomas Dumbar* of *Grange*; and for the Burrows, Sir *John Hall*, Sir *John Dalrymple*, Sir *Charles Halket*, Mr. *William Hamilton*, *James Fletcher*, *John Anderſon* for *Glaſgow*, *Robert Smith*, and *John Muir* for *Air*; and agreed that the Lord Preſident be Supernumerary.

XI.

A Proclamation for calling together the Militia on this ſide of Tay, *and the Fencible Men in ſome Shires.*

March 30. 1689.

THE Meeting of the Eſtates of this Kingdom taking to their Conſideration, that the Proteſtant Religion, and the publick Peace of the Kingdom, are at this time in imminent danger; the Papiſts being in Arms in great numbers in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and that there is juſt ground to apprehend and fear, in caſe they prevail, that they in conjunction with other Enemies to our Religion and Peace, may attempt to invade this Kingdom; & it being indiſpenſably neceſſary, that in this time of common danger, the Subjects of this Nation be put in a poſture of Defenſe, for reſiſting any Forraign Invaſion, & ſuppreſſing any Inteſtine Commotion that may ariſe: Therefore the Eſtates do Command and Require the Militia Horſe and Foot in the ſeveral Shires after-mentioned, according to the preſent Eſtabliſhment by Law, to repair to the places following, ſufficiently Armed and Provided, and there to Rendezvouz under the Command of the reſpective Collonels of Foot, and Captains of Horſe after-named; *viz.* The Militia Regiment of the Town of *Edinburgh*, at the Links of *Leith* upon the fifteenth day of *April* next. The Militia Regiment of the Shire of *Edinburgh*, at *Currie*-moor; and the Militia Troop of Horſe of the ſaid Shire, at the Links of *Leith* the ſaid day. The Militia Regiment and Troop of the Shire of *Haddingtoun*, at *Beinſtoun*-moor the ſaid day. The Militia Regiment and Troop of the Shire of *Berwick*, at *Creas*-moor the ſaid day. The two Regiments and Troops of the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Selkirk*, at *Lantoun*-edge or Moor the

ſaid

said day. The Regiment and Troop of the Shire of *Dumfreis*, at *Lockhar*-bridge, near the Town of *Dumfreis* the said day. The Militia Troop of the Shire of *Wigtoun*, at *Glenluce*; and the Troop of the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, at *Carlinwark* the said day. The three Militia Troops of the Shire of *Air*, as follows, *viz.* The Troop for *Carrick* at *Maybell*, the Troop for *Kyle*, at the Town of *Air*, and the Troop for *Cunninghame*, at *Irwine* the said day. The three Militia Troops of the Shire of *Lanerk*, as follows, *viz.* The Troop under the Command of the Duke of *Hamilton*, at the Town of *Hamiltoun*; the Troop under the Command of the Marquess of *Dowglass*, at the Town of *Lanerk*, and the Troop under the Command of the Lord *Carmichael*, at *Glasgow* the said day. The Troop of the Shire of *Renfrew*, at *Renfrew* Moor the said day. The Militia Regiment of the Shires of *Argile*, *Dumbarton* and *Bute*, as follows, *viz.* These Companies Out-reiked by the Shire of *Argile*, at *Innerrary*, and the rest of the Companies of that Regiment Out-reiked by the Shires of *Dumbarton* and *Bute*, at the Town of Dumbarton, the said day. The Militia Regiment and Troop of the Shires of Striviling and Clackmannan, at Brocks-brae the said day. The Militia Regiment and Troop of the Shires of Linlithgow and Peebles, as follows, *viz.* The Troop of Horse, and these Companies of the Regiment Out-reiked by the Shire of Linlithgow, at the Town of Linlithgow; and the Companies Out-reiked by the Shire of Peebles, at the Town of Peebles the said day. The Western Regiment of the Shires of Fife and Kinross, and the Western Troop thereof, at Dumfermling; and the Eastern Regiment and Eastern *Troop* at Cowper-Moor, the said day. The two Regiments of Foot, and two Troops of Horse of the Shire of Perth, at the Town of Perth, the said fifteenth day of April next. And the Meeting of the Estates do Nominat and Appoint the persons after-named to be Officers of the said Militia Regiments of Foot, and Troops of Horse, *viz.* Of the Militia Regiment of the Town of Edinburgh, the Provost of Edinburgh for the time Collonel, Baillie Thomas Hamilton Lieutenant-Collonel, Lumsden of Innergellie Major, Archibald Dumbar Merchant, James Hart Merchant, Robert Wright, William Mitchel Baxter for the Cannongate, and the Baron-Baillie of Leith for Leith, Captains. In the Shire of Edinburgh, Sir John Maitland Collonel of the Militia Regiment, Sir John Clerk of Pennicook, Lieutenant-Collonel, Burnet of Carlops Major, Alexander Gilmor of Craig-miller, Sir John Ramsay of Whitehill, the Laird of Leny younger, the Laird of Deuchar, the Laird of Long-sauchtoun, the Laird of Hermitheills, the Laird of Muirhouse younger, Captains. The Earl of Lothian Captain of the Militia Troop, the Lord Forrester Lieutennant, and the Laird of Wolmer Cornet. In the Shire of Hadingtoun, Sir James Hay of Linplum Collonel of the Regiment, Sir William Baird Lieutenant-Collonel, Haliburton of Inchcairnie Major, Hepburn of Bearford, Durham of Duriess, Dowgal of Nunland, Brown of Newhall, the Laird of Gilmertoun younger, and of Whitelaw, Captains: Andrew Fletcher of Salcoun Captain of the Troop of Horse. In the Shire of Berwick, Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langtoun, Collonel of the Militia Regiment; John Hume of Ninewalls Lieutenent-Collonel; the Laird of Kimerghame, Brown of Thorn-dykes, George Hume of St. Leonards, Bellshes younger of Toffs, Brown of Blackburn, Alexander Trotter of Kettlestell younger, and Hume of Hundwood, Captains; Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, Captain of the Troop of Horse, Hume of Westrefton Lieutenant, Mowat of Fallide Cornet. In the Shire of Roxburgh and Selkirk, Sir William Ker *of* Green-head, Collonel of the Eastern Regiment; Bennet younger *of* Grubet, Captain of the Eastern Troop; Charles Ker *of* Redding Lieutenant, and Andrew Ker younger of Chatto Cornet; The Lord Newbottle Collonel of the Western Regiment; Sir William Dowglass *of* Cavers Lieutenant-collonel,

lonel; George Pringle younger *of* Torwoodlie Major; John Scot *of* Gilmerscleugh younger, Walter Riddel of New-houſe; Turnbul of Stainhall, James Murray *of* Soundhope, Veitch Ker *of* Abbotrule, and the Laird *of* Torſonce, Captains; Sir Francis Scot *of* Thirlſtone, Captain *of* the Weſtern Troop. In the Shire *of* Dumfries, the Earl *of* Annandale Collonel *of* the Militia Regiment, Sir Patrick Maxwel Lieutenant-Collonel, John Johnſtoun younger *of* Weſter-hall Major; the Laird *of* Howmains, the Laird *of* Closburn younger, the Laird *of* Core-head elder, the Laird *of* Brakinſide, the Laird *of* Capinoch, the Laird *of* Garnſalloch younger, and the Laird *of* Cranfordſton, Captains. The Duke *of* Queensberry Captain *of* the Troop. In the Shire *of* Wigtoun, the Laird *of* Logan Captain *of* the Troop, James Agnew younger *of* Lochnaw Lieutenant, Gordon *of* Craich-law Cornet. In the Stewartrie *of* Kirkcudbright the Viſcount *of* Kenmure Captain *of* the Troop, the Laird *of* Ruſco Lieutenant, and Murray *of* Kelvens Cornet. In the Shire *of Air*, and Bailliary *of* Carrick therein, the Lord Barganie Captain *of* the Troop, the Laird *of* Dunduff Lieutenant, and Montgomery *of Borland* Cornet. In the Bailliary *of Kyle*, the Earl *of Dundonnald* Captain *of* the Troop, the Maſter *of Cathcart* Lieutenant, and Cornet. In the Bailliary *of Cunninghame*, the Earl *of Eglingtoun* Captain *of* the Troop, the Lord Montgomery Lieutenant, and Montgomery *of Colsfield* Cornet. In the Shire *of Lanerk*, the Duke *of Hamilton* Captain *of* the Troop *of* the Middle-ward, the Laird *of Raploch* younger Lieutenant, and Stuart *of* Torrence younger Cornet. The Marqueſt *of Douglaſs* Captain *of* the Troop *of* the Upper-ward, Alexander Menzies *of Culterens* younger Lieutenant, and John Bannatyne *of Craigmure* Cornet. The Lord Carmichael Captain *of* the Troop *of* the Nether-ward, the Laird *of* Cleghorn Lieutenant, and Hay *of* Craignethan younger Cornet. In the Shire *of* Renfrew, the Earl *of* Glencairn Captain *of* the Troop, Pollock *of* that Ilk Lieutenant, *of* Glanderſton Cornet. In the Shire *of* Dumbarton, Argile, and Bute, the Earl *of* Argile, Collonel *of* the Militia Regiment, Colquhoun *of Luſs*, Lieutenant-Collonel, Black Alexander Campbel Major, Archibald Campbel younger *of* Barbeck, Duncan Campbel, Brother to Mcomachie, Duncan Campbel, Brother to Kilberrie, Buntin younger *of* Airdoch, and Bannatine younger *of* Kaymes, Captains. In the Shires *of Striviling* and *Clackmannan*, The Lord Elphingſtoun Collonel *of* the Militia Regiment, the Laird *of* Polmais Lieutenant-collonel, Cunninhame of Boquhen younger, Major, of *Herbert-Shire*, Henry Rollo of *Woodſide*, Sir Alex. Livingſton of Glentirran, and Nicolſon of Tillicultry, Captains, and Baillie James Brown, Captain of the Town of Stirlings Company; the Laird of *Alva* Captain of the Troop, Sir Alexander Hope of *Carſe* Lieutenant, and Glaſs of Sanchie Cornet. In the Shires of *Linlithgow* and *Peebles*, the Lord Cardroſs Collonel of the Militia Regiment, the Laird of Riccarton-Drummond, Lieutenant-Collonel, the Laird of *Livingſton* Major, Thomas Hamilton of Boghead, Lawſon of Carlomure, Ruſſel of Slipperfield, and Veitch of Glen, Captains; The Lord Torphichen Captain of the Troop, Dickſon of Harrree Lieutenant, James Hamilton of Bangour Cornet. In the Shires of *Fife* and *Kinroſs*, the Earl of *Marton* Collonel of the Weſt-Regiment of Fife, Dowglaſs of Strachenry, Lieutenant-Collonel, Alexander Spittle of Lewchar Major, James Skeen of Grange, Aitoun of Inch-dairnie, of Spenſer-field, Leſleddie younger, and Orrack of Baltrain, Captains. Sir Charles Halkit Captain of the Weſtern Troop of Horſe, Moncreith of Randiſford Lieutenant, Cornet. The Maſter of Burghlie Collonel of the Eaſtern Regiment, Sir David Arnot Lieutenant Collonel, Robert Dowglaſs of Kinhaeſy Major, Warſon of Athernie

Athernie Elder, of Balbirnie younger, Hay of Naughton younger, of Banikie younger, and Aiton of Kinnadie, Captains; the Master of Melvil Captain of the Eastern troop of Horse, of Auchter-marnie Lieutenant, Cornet. In the Shire of Perth, the Marques of Athol, Collonel of the Eastern Regiment of Foot, formerly commanded by him, the Earl of Breadalbine, Lieutenant-Collonel, James Ramsay of Bamff Major. The Lord Rollo Captain of the Eastern Troop, the Lord Ruthven Collonel of the Western Regiment, formerly commanded by the Earl of Perth the Laird of Weyme younger Lieutenant-Collonel, Robert Stuart of Ardvordlich Major, Drummond of Comrie, Lindsay of Evelick, the Laird of Leys, Oliphant of Condie, and Ure of Shirgartoun, Captains; the Laird of Glenegies, Captain of the Troop in the Western part of the Shire, Hume of Argitie Lieutenant, Cornet. And Ordains the saids Collonels of Foot, and Captains of Horse, to take upon them the Command of the saids Regiments and Troops *respectivè*; with Power to the Collonels to name their own Majors where they are not named by this Act, or being named shall not accept: And that both Collonels, and Captains of Horse, have the same power of Nominating their inferior Officers, not named by this Act, which was granted to them by Acts and Instructions of the Privy Council. And it is hereby Declared, that all these persons who are hereby Nominate Officers of the Militia, albeit they should Decline to Accept, yet they shall be holden to bring together to the Foresaid places of Rendezvouz these appointed to be under their Command, and that they shall also be lyable to the Penalties appointed by Law for their refusing to accept. And the Estates do Ordain the Collonels of Foot, and Captains of Horse *respectivè*, or in their absence the next Commanding Officers, to keep together the space of six Days the saids Regiments and Troops, when they shall Rendezvouz at the foresaids places and during that time to Exercise them, and then to dismiss them, they being always in readiness upon advertisement from the Collonel of Foot, or Captain of Horse, or the next Commanding Officer, to come together again to the saids respective places of Rendezvouz with twenty days Provision, and either to continue there for the space of twenty days, or to March elsewhere within the Kingdom, as they shall receive Orders from the said Officers. And it is hereby Declared, that the Absents from the Rendezvouz in this Juncture, shall be holden as Absents from the Host, and proceeded against accordingly. And to the end that the Militia may be made the more effectual, the Estates do Nominat and Appoint the persons afternamed to be Commissioners, for Ordering the Militia in the several Shires, with the Collonels, Lieutenant-Collonels, Majors and Captains of Foot, and the Captains, Lieutenants and Cornets of Horse, *viz.* For the Shire of *Edinburgh*, The Viscount *of* Tarbat, Sir John Baird *of* Newbyth, Sir James Fowlis *of* Collingtoun, Sir James Richardson *of* Smeitoun, Sir William Murray, Sir Mark Carr, Sir Robert Baird, the Laird *of* Arnistoun, the Laird *of* Riccartoun Craig, the Laird *of* Pumpherstoun, Mr. David Dunmure *of* Carriehill, and Mr. William Dowglas *of* Baads, the Dutchess *of* Buchcleughs Baillie *of* the Regality *of* Dalkeith for the time, and the Dutchess *of* Lauderdale her Baillie for Dudingstoun for the time. For the Shire of *Haddingtoun*, the Lord Yester, the Lord Belhaven, the Laird *of* Stevinstoun, the Laird *of* Ormistoun, the Laird *of* Lamingtoun, the Laird *of* Prestongrange, Hepburn *of* Beinstoun, Robert Hamiltoun *of* Presmennan, David Hepburn *of* Humbie, Sir John Lawder *of* Fountain-hall, Hamiltoun *of* Nyndar, Sir John Hall *of* Dunglass, Hepburn *of* Smeiton, Sir Patrick Hepburn *of* Blackcastle, Sydser *of* that Ilk, and the Dutchess *of* Lauderdale her Baillie for Leidingtoun. Sir John Baird *of* Newbyth, Sir John Sinclair *of* Lochend, the Laird *of* Gosford, the Laird *of* Dirltoun, the Laird *of* Ruchlaw, Archibald Murray *of* Spot. For the Shire *of Berwick*, the Lord Hatcarr, the Lord Mersingtoun, Sir

James Don of Newtown, Sir Robert Stuart of Allanbank, Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, the Laird of Lambertoun, the Laird of Moristoun, the Laird of Idingtoun, the Laird of Totts, Patrick Wardlaw of Berriehaugh, James Hume of Flass, William Hume of Greenlaw Castle, John Watson of Jerdinfield, Sir John Hall of Aldcambus, Pringle of Greenknow, Mr. James Daes of Coldingknows, George Hume of Bassindene, and John Hume younger of Newtoun. For the Shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk, the Lord Jedburgh, Sir William Elliot of Stobbs, Sir John Scot of Ancrum, Sir William Scot younger of Harden, George Pringle of Torwoodlie, Sir Patrick Scot younger of Ancrum, Sir William Bennet of Grubet, the Laird of Chatto, the Laird of Cliftoun, the Laird of Raeburn, the Laird of Smelholm, Ker of Littledean, Alexander Don of Rutherford, the Laird of Hadden, the Laird of Gallowsheils, the Laird of Midlestead, Elliot of Midlamiln, the Lairds of Mekerstoun elder and younger, the Lairds of Stitchil elder and younger, of Frogden of Horsliehill, of Blackhill, the Dutchess of Buckcleugh her Chamberlain, and the Earl of Roxburgh his Chamberlain for the time. For the Shire of Dumfreis, the Lord Drumlanrig, the Laird of Craigdarroch, Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxweltoun, Sir James Johnstoun of Westerhall, the Laird of Carnselloch elder, the Laird of Eccles, Johnstoun younger of Lockerbie Murray of Drumcrieff younger, William Johnstoun of Crantoun, Andrew Johnstoun of Newtoun, the Laird of Kamerskails, the Laird of Dormount, William Dowglass of Dornock. For the Shire of Wigtoun, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Sir John Dalrymple, William Mcdougal of Garthland, Sir William Maxwel of Monteith, John Vaus of Barnbaroth, the Laird of Mochrum, the Laird of Castle-stewart, Sir Charles Hay, the Laird of Seuchan, the Laird of Dunsky, James Dalrymple of Dunragat. For the Stewartry of Kircudbright, Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, Roger Gordon of Torquhen, Patrick Murdoch of Cumlodan, Edward Maxwel of Hills, David Mcculloch of Ardwell, Robert Brown of Corslouth, Andrew Herran of Kinauchtree, William Gordon of Craig, John Stuart of Mullock, Samuel Maxwel of Newlay, John Mackie of Palgown, John Neilson of Corsack, Alexander Brown of Kempletoun. For the Shire of Air, in the Bailliarie of Carrick, the Laird of Carletoun, John Mackalexander younger of Drummochrie, Quintine Kennedy elder of Drumellan, Boyd of Trochrig, Fergus Macgibbon of Knockdollian, Thomas Kennedy of Grange, Alexander Ferguson of Kilkerran, John Whiteford of Blairquhan, James Crawfurd of New-work, Quintine Macilrain of Grimmet, Mr. John Ferguson of Barclauchannan. For the Bailliarie of Kyle, the Lord Crighton, the Laird of Cesnock, William Cochran of Ochiltree, Fairlie of Burntfield, Fullertoun of Corsbie, of Adamtoun elder and younger, Mcalexander of Boghall, Farquhar of Gilmerscroft, Logan of Logan, Chalmers of Polquharn, Mungo Campbel younger of Nether-place, David Crawfurd of Drumsowie, David Crawfurd of Barquharrie, Charles Cunninghame of Drongan, Cathcart of Drumton, Mr. David Cunninghame of Milcraig, John Reid younger of Ballach-myle, David Crawfurd of Garss, David Boswel of Auchinleck, Mr. John Boswel, William Cunninghame of Brownhill, and William Campbel of Skelden. For the Bailliarie of Cunninghame, the Laird of Blair, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly, Crawfurd of Kilbirnie, Muir of Rowallan, Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, Hamilton of Grange, Mr. Francis Montgomery, Major Hugh Buntine, Crawfurd of Ferguson, Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corshill, Cunninghame of Aiket, Crawfurd of Crawfurd-land, and Hugh Stevinson of Montgreenan. For the Shire of Lanerk, the Earl of Forfar, the Laird of Lamingtoun, Sir Daniel Carmichael, the Laird of Westsheil, Lockhart of Kirktoun, Baillie of Jerviswood, Hamilton of Aikenhead, Sir William Maxwel of Calderwood, Muirhead of Bradisholm,

Stuart

Stuart of Allantoun, Hamilton of Barncluith, Stuart of Cultneis, Sir William Lockhart of Carſtairs, Sir John Carmichael of Bonningtoun, Sir *William* Fleming of Fairm, Mr. John *Kincaid* of Crosbasket, Hamilton of Weſtburn, the Laird of Dalzel, Alexander Cleland of Clelandtoun, George Muirhead of Stevinſtoun, Sir John Harper of Cambuſhnethan, the Laird of Lee, Stuart of Hartwood, Cochran of Rochſols, Hamilton of Airdrie, Hamilton of Halcraig younger, *William* Baillieo Hardingtoun, James Lockhart of Anniſtoun, Stark of Auchinvol, William Cleland of Hairſhaw, *William* Hamilton of Wiſhaw, James Young of Netherfield, the Laird of Walſtoun younger, and *William* Lawrie of Blaikwood. For the Shire of *Renfrew*, the Lord *Roſs*, the Lord *Blantyre*, Schaw younger of Greenock, Sir Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, Sir Patrick Houſtoun of that Ilk, Cunninghame younger of Craigens, Maxwel of Pollock, Fleming of Borochen, of Fulwood. For the Shire of *Dumbartoun*, Cochran of Kilmaronock, Archibald of Ardincaple, Alexander Gartſhore of that Ilk, Hamilton of Barns, William Colquhoun of Craigtoun, Andrew Colquhoun of Garſcadden, John Carmichael Chamberlain to the Earl of Wigtoun, James Hamilton of Hutcheſtoun, Nicol Buntine of Airdoch, and William Stirling of Law. For the Shire of *Bute*, Bannatine elder of Kaymes, Mr. John Stuart of Eſcog. For *Arran*, the Baillie of Arran. For the Shire of *Argile*, Sir Duncan Campbel of Auchinbreck, Campbel of Barbreck, of Craigneiſh, Lord Neil Campbel, Campbel of Lochnel, Campbel of Meconachie, Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinleſs, of Strahur, the Laird of Lamond, Campbel elder of Allengreg, Campbel Captain of Carrick, Campbel of Skipnage, Campbel of Glencarradel, Dougal Campbel of Glenſaddel, Colin Campbel of Blythſwood. For the Shires of *Stirviling* and *Clackmannan*, the Earl of *Mar*, the Viſcount of *Tarbat*, the Lord *Cardroſs*, the Laird of Hoſtoun, the Laird of Woodhead, the Laird of Baldowie, the Laird of Culcreuch, the Laird of Ballendalloch, the Laird of Touch, Alexander Monro of Bearcroſts, the Laird of Poweſs, the Laird of Quarrel, the Laird of Gargunnock, the Laird of Clackmannan, John Keirie of Gogar, the Laird of Weſtquarter, the Laird of Tillibody, Francis Maſterton of Park-miln. For the Shire of *Linlithgow*, the Laird of Dundaſs, Dundaſs of *Manner*, Dundaſs of Dudingſtonn, Mr. William Dundaſs of Kincalve, John Hamilton of Dechmont, Walter Cornwall of Bonhard, Sharp of Houſtoun, *Monteith* of Aldcathie, Sir William Hope, *Hamilton* of Binnie, Cochran of Barbachlaw, of Balbairdie, of Polkennet, the Laird of Craigiehall, Robert Anſtruther of *Wrae*, Alexander Hamilton Baillie of Strabrock. For the Shire of *Peebles*, James Earl of *Mortoun*, Lieutenant-General Douglaſs of Skirling, *William* Hay of Drumelzier, Sir Archibald *Murray* of Blackbarrony, Sir *William Murray* of Stenhope, *David* Murray younger of Stenhope, Richard Murray of Spittlehaugh, James Geddes of Kirkurd, *William* Moriſon of Preſtoungrange, John Hay of Hayſtoun, Burnet of Barns, James Williamſon of Cardrono, John Brown of Scotſtoun, John Dickſon of Whitſlaid, Hunter of Polmude, David Plenderleith of Blyth, *William* Burnet of Kailzie, Alexander Horsburgh younger of that Ilk, James Naſmith of Posso, Alexander *Murray* of Hall-mire, John Murray of Cringlety, John Balfour of Kailzie Sheriff-deput, Robert Burnet of Little Ormiſtoun, Alexander *Baillie* of Callens, Alexander Hamilton of Cold-coat, James Chiſholm of Hayhope, Pennicock of Romanno, William Younger Elder, Portioner of Lintoun. For the Shires of *Fife* and *Kinroſs*, the Earl of *Cranford*, the Earl of *Levin*, the Lord *Melvil*, Sir Philip Anſtruther, Hay of Naughtoun, Mr. Archibald Hope of Rankeilor, of Reddie elder, Auchmoutie of Lawhil, William Anſtruther of that Ilk, John Dempſter of Pitliver, of Lathallan, James Robertſon of Newbigging, James Crafurd of Monwhannie.

For

For the Shire of *Perth*, the Lord *Cardroſs*, Mr. Francis Montgomery, Sir Patrick Murray, Patrick Smith of *M*ethven, Patrick Stuart of Ballachan, Stuart of Stentoun, of Collonbellie, Hume of Argattie, Colin Campbel of Formage, Thomas Hay of Balhouſie, Walter Stuart of Kincarachie Blair of Inſhyra, Grahame of Balgoun, Lintoun of Pandrich, Colin Campbel of Monzie, Drummond of Meggins, V William Linſay of Kilſpindie, John Drummond of Blair, Collonel *M*enzies, Patrick Hay of Leyes elder, Mungo Campbel of Burnbank, *S*tuart of Annat, Mr William Erskine, John *E*rskine of Balgoun, *L*aurance Craigie of Kilgriſtoun, Mr. James Craigie younger of Dumbarnie, Fleming of *M*oneſs, Sir Colin Campbel of Aberuquhal, of Rind, Naper of Balwhaple. Together with one of the Magiſtrats for the time of each Royal Burgh, and *B*urgh of *R*egality, who contribute to the Outreik of the Militia, in each Reſpective Shire. And the *E*ſtates do Authorize and Impower the ſaids Commiſſioners, to *N*ominat the Captains of Foot, and the Lieutenants and Cornets of Horſe, with conſent of the Collonels and Captains of Horſe *reſpective*, where they are not named by this Act, or being named, do not accept. With power to the ſaids Commiſſioners, to determine all differences and controverſies which may ariſe, in relation to the Militia, and to do all other things requiſite and neceſſary for ordering thereof, which the former Commiſſioners had power to do by the Acts of Parliament, and Acts of Privy Council, And it is hereby *D*eclared, that two of the Commiſſioners, with one of theſe Officers, *viz.* The Collonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, *M*ajor, and Captain of Foot, or the Captain, Lieutenant, or Cornet of Horſe, ſhall be a *Quorum*. And if a greater number meet, that the major part be Commiſſioners. And in reſpect of the preſent *E*xigence, The Eſtates do Ordain all the Heretors, and other Perſons in each Shire, and Juriſdiction within the ſame, to come out with their beſt Horſes and Arms, to the foreſaid places of *R*endezvouz of Horſe, the ſecond day of the Rendezvouz, under the pain of Confiſcation of their Horſes, for the publick uſe; *A*nd where there are different places of Rendezvouzes appointed for Troops of Horſe in one Shire, that the Heretors repair to the reſpective places of Rendezvouz appointed for the ſeveral Diviſions of the Shires wherein they Reſide; And in caſe the Commiſſioners of *M*ilitia, with one of the Field-Officers of the Foot, or the Captain, Lieutenant, or *C*ornet of Horſe, ſhall find any Militia Horſe to be inſufficient, that they cauſe the Leader furniſh another ſufficient, Horſe, and if neither he, nor theſe of the Fraction who Contribute to him, have one, that they cauſe the Leader buy a Horſe; and that any of the reſt of the Heretors, or others having ſufficient Horſes, at the Rate contained in the *A*ct of Parliament, or thereby, ſhall be holden to Sell one to him at a reaſonable *P*riee, to be appointed by the ſaids Commiſſioners, or their *Quorum* aforeſaid, not exceeding the foreſaid Rate, or thereby; And it is hereby Ordained, that theſe Perſons, who are lyable in Fractions of *M*ilitia-Horſe, ſhall at this time Contribute their Proportions to the *L*eader, for a new Out-reik of Horſe, and Furniture, where the Leader has Served the full ſpace of ſeven years, ſince the laſt time that theſe of the *F*raction did contribute to him; But where the Leader has not ſerved fully the ſeven years, that he ſhall continue to ſerve until the expiring thereof, without any new Contribution, by theſe of the *F*raction: *A*nd the Officers and Commiſſioners of the Militia, are thereby impowered to call for the Standards, Colours, Trumpets, and Drums, which belong to each Shire, from theſe who had the Truſt thereof, or their Repreſentatives, who are hereby required to deliver the ſame to the ſaids Officers; *A*nd where they are not extant, that new ones be provided, at the Charge of the Shire. And the Meeting of the Eſtates conſidering, that there is no Militia Foot in the Shires, of *Lanerk*, *Air*, *Renfrew* *Wigtoun*, and Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, They grant Power and Warrand to the Commiſſioners of Militia, in the ſaids Shire & Stewartrie, to bring together all the

Fenſi-

Fenſible Men, in theſe reſpective Shires, and Stewartry, who are hereby required upon Intimation from the ſaids Commiſſioners, to come out ſufficiently Armed, and provided according to their Qualities, and Conditions, with Power to the Commiſſioners, with Advice of the reſt of the Gentlemen when the Fenſible Men are met, to moddel them, or ſo many of them, as they ſhall think fit, into Companies, and to appoint Captains, and other officers to the ſaid Companies, which Captains ſhall Rendezvouz them weekly, within their reſpective Paroches, to be in readineſs thereafter, to come out as they ſhall be advertiſed by their Officers. And further, the Eſtates Commands and Requires the reſpective Sheriffs, and their Deputs, to cauſe prepare Beacons, upon the moſt eminent and conſpicous Places in the Shires of *Wigton*, *Air* and *Bute*, and to cauſe kindle theſe Beacons when they ſhall have notice, or appearance of any Invaſion, upon the Weſt coaſt of this Kingdom: And in that caſe, the Leidges, who have their Horſes, or Cattel near the ſaid Coaſt, are Required to remove them Ten Miles from the Coaſt, that no Invaders from the *Iriſh* Coaſt may have any Supply, Aſſiſtance, or Advantage thereby; And Ordains the Fenſible Men in the ſaid Shires, and Stewartrie upon their having Notice of the firing of theſe Beacons, to repair to the reſpective Places to be appointed for the Rendezvouzes, by their Officers. And Ordains thir preſents to be Publiſhed, by Heraulds, Macers Purſevants, Meſſengers at Arms, or Sheriff-Officers, at the Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and all the Mercat-Croſſes of the Head-Burghs of the whole Shires above-expreſt and other Royal Burghs, and Burghs of Regality within the ſame.

XII.

Warrant to the Duke of Hamilton *to ſecure ſuſpect Perſons, and bring in* Engliſh *Forces as he ſees cauſe.*

April 8. 1689.

THE Meeting of the Eſtates of this Kingdom, for ſecuring the Publick Peace, as well againſt Dangers from abroad, as any Inteſtine Commotions; which may happen, Do Authorize and impower the Duke of *Hamilton*, Lord Preſident, as he ſhall have Information, to give Warrant for ſecuring any ſuſpect Perſons, until they find Caution for keeping the Peace; and recommends to the ſaid Lord Preſident, to deſire General Major *Mackay* to give Order for bringing into this Kingdom ſuch of the *Engliſh* Forces, which are near the Border, as they ſhall ſee cauſe for.

XIII.

The Declaration of the Eſtates *of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *containing the Claim of Right, and the Offer of the Crown to Their* Majeſties *King* William *and Queen Mary.*

April 11. 1689.

WHereas King *James* the Seventh, being a Profeſt *Papiſt*, did aſſume the Regal Power, and acted as King, without ever taking the Oath required by Law, whereby the King at his Acceſs to the Government, is obliged to Swear, to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, and to Rule the People according to the Laudable Laws; and did by the advice of wicked and evil Counſellers, invade the Fundamental Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and altered it from a Legal Limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrary Deſpotick Power; And in a publick Proclamation, aſſerted an Abſolute Power, to caſs, annul and diſſable all the Laws, particularly arraigning the Laws, eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Religion, and did exerce that Power, to the Subverſion of the Proteſtant Religion, and to the Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

By Erecting Publick Schools and Societies of the *Jeſuits*, and not only allowing *Maſs* to be publickly ſaid, but alſo inverting Proteſtant Chappels and Churches to publick *Maſs-houſes*, contrary to the expreſs Laws againſt Saying and Hearing of *Maſs*.

By allowing *Popiſh-Books* to be Printed and Diſperſed by a Giſt to a *Popiſh*

Printer; Designing him Printer to His Majesties Houshold, Colledge and Chappel, contrary to the Laws.

By taking the Children of Protestant Noblemen and Gentlemen, sending and keeping them abroad, to be bred *Papists*, making great Fonds and Dotations to *Popish* Schools and Colledges abroad; bestowing Pensions upon Priests, and perverting Protestants from their Religion, by offers of Places, Preferments and Pensions.

By disarming protestants, while at the same time he imployed *Papists*, in the places of greatest Trust, Civil and Military, such as Chancellor, Secretaries, Privy Counsellers, and Lords of Session, thrusting out Protestants, to make Room for Papists, and entrusting the Forts and Magazins of the Kingdom in their Hands.

By imposing Oaths contrary to Law.

By giving Gifts and Grants for exacting Money, without Consent of *Parliament*, or Convention of *Estates*.

By Levying or keeping on Foot a standing Army in time of Peace, without consent of *Parliament*, which Army did exact Locality, free and dry Quarters.

By imploying the Officers of the Army, as Judges through the Kingdom, and imposing them where there were Heretable Offices and Jurisdictions, by whom many of the Leidges were put to death summarly, without Legal Tryal, Jury or Record.

By imposing exorbitant Fines, to the Value of the Parties Estates, Exacting extravagant Bale; and disposing Fines and Forfaultures before any Process or Conviction.

By Imprisoning Persons without expressing the Reason, and delaying to put them to Tryal.

By causing Pursue and Forfault several persons upon stretches of old and obsolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak Pretences, upon Lame and Defective Probations; as particularly the late Earl of *Argile*, to the Scandal and Reproach of the Justice of the Nation.

By subverting the Right of the Royal Burghs, the third Estate of *Parliament*, imposing upon them not only Magistrats, but also the whole Town-Council, and Clerks, contrair to their Liberties, and expres Charters, without the pretence either of Sentence, Surrender, or Consent; So that the Commissioners to *Parliaments* being chosen by the Magistrats and Council, the King might in effect als well nominat that entire Estate of *Parliament*; and many of the saids Magistrats put in by him, were avowed *Papists*, and the Burghs were forced to pay Money for the Letters, imposing these Illegal Magistrats and Councils upon them.

By sending Letters to the chief Court of Justice, not only ordaining the Judges to stop and desist *sine die* to determine Causes; but also ordering and commanding them how to proceed in Cases depending before them, contrary to the expres Laws; and by changing the Nature of the Judges Gifts *ad vitam aut culpam*, and giving them Commissions *ad bene placitum*, to dispose them to complyance with Arbitrary Courses, and turning them out of their Offices, when they did not comply.

By granting Personal Protections for Civil Debts, contrary to *Law*.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws, Statutes and Freedoms of this Realm.

Therefore the Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Find and Delare, that King *James* the Seventh being a profest *Papist*, did assume the Regal Power, and Acted as King, without ever taking the Oath required by Law, and hath by the Advice of Evil and Wicked Counsellers, invaded the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom, and altered it from a Legal Limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrary Despotick Power, and hath exercised the same, to the subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom,

In

Inverting all the Ends of Government, whereby he hath Forefaulted the Right to the Crown, and the Throne is become Vacant.

And whereas His Royal Highneſs, *William* then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*, whom it hath pleaſed the Almighty GOD to make the Glorious Inſtrument of Delivering theſe Kingdoms from *Popery* and Arbitrary Power, Did, by the Advice of ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen of this Nation, at *London* for the time, call the Eſtates of this Kingdom to meet the Fourteenth of *March* laſt, in Order to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties, might not be again in Danger of being ſubverted; And the ſaids Eſtates being now Aſſembled, in a full and Free Repreſentative of this Nation, Taking to their moſt ſerious Conſideration, the beſt Means for attaining the Ends aforeſaid, Do, in the firſt Place, as their Anceſtors in the like caſes have uſually done, for the vindicating and aſſerting their Antient Rights and Liberties, Declare,

That by the Law of this Kingdom, no Papiſt can be King or Queen of this Realm, nor bear any Office whatſoever therein; nor can any Proteſtant Succeſſor exerciſe the Regal Power, until he or She Swear the Coronation Oath.

That all Proclamations aſſerting an Abſolute Power, to Caſs, Annull, and Diſable Laws, the Erecting Schools and Colledges for *Jeſuits*, the inverting Proteſtant Chappels and Churches to publick Maſs-houſes, and the allowing Maſs to be ſaid, are contrary to Law.

That the allowing Popiſh Books to be Printed and Diſperſed, is contrary to Law.

That the taking the Children of Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, ſending and keeping them Abroad to be bred Papiſts, the making Fonds and Dotations to Popiſh-Schools and Colledges, the beſtowing Penſions on Prieſts, and the perverting Proteſtants from their Religion, by Offers of Places, Preferments, and Penſions, are contrary to Law.

That the Diſarming of Proteſtants, and Imploying Papiſts in the Places of greateſt Truſt, both Civil and Military, the thruſting out Proteſtants, to make room for Papiſts, and the intruſting Papiſts with the Forts and Magazines of the Kingdom are contrary to Law.

That the impoſing Oaths without Authority of Parliament, is contrary to Law.

That the giving Gifts or Grants, for Raiſing of Money, without the Conſent of Parliament, or Convention of Eſtates, is contrary to Law.

That the imploying the Officers of the Army as Judges through the Kingdom, or impoſing them where there were Heretable Officers and Juriſdictions, and the putting the Leidges to death ſummarly without Legal Tryal, Jury, or Record, are contrary to Law.

That the impoſing of extraordinary Fines, the exacting of exorbitant Bale, and the Diſpoſing of Fines, and Forfeitures before Sentence, are contrary to Law.

That the Impriſoning Perſons, without expreſſing the Reaſon thereof, and delaying to put them to Tryal, is contrary to Law.

That the cauſing Purſue and Forefeit Perſons, upon ſtretches of old and obſolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak Pretences, upon lame and defective Probation, as particularly the late Earl of *Argile*, are contrary to Law.

That the Nominating and Impoſing the Magiſtrats, Councils, and Clerks upon Burghs, contrary to their Liberties and expreſs Charters, is contrary to Law.

That the ſending Letters to the Courts of Juſtice, Ordaining the Judges to ſtop or deſiſt from Determining Cauſes, or Ordaining them how to proceed in Cauſes depending before them, and the changing the Nature of the Judges Gifts *ad vitam aut culpam*, into Commiſſions *durante beneplacito*, are contrary to Law.

That the granting Perſonal Protections for Civil Debts, is contrary to Law.

That the forcing the Leidges to Depone againſt themſelves in Capital Crimes, however the Puniſhment be reſtricted, is contrary to Law.

That the using Torture without Evidence, or in ordinary Crimes, is contrary to Law.

That the sending of an Army in an Hostile manner, upon any part of the Kingdom, in a peaceable time, and exacting of Locality, and any manner of free Quarters, is contrary to Law.

That the charging of the Leidges with Law-borrows at the Kings Instance, and the Imposing of Bonds without the Authority of Parliament, and the suspending Advocats from their Imployment, for not Compearing when such Bonds were offered, were contrary to Law.

That the putting of Garisons in privat Mens Houses in time of Peace, without their consent, or the Authority of Parliament, is contrary to Law.

That the Opinions of the Lords of Session in the two Cases following, were contrary to Law, *viz.* 1. That the concealing the Demand of a Supply for a Forefaulted Person, although not given, is Treason. 2. That persons refusing to discover what are their privat Thoughts and Judgments, in relation to Points of Treason, or other mens Actions, are guilty of Treason.

That the Fyning Husbands for their Wives withdrawing from the Church, was contrary to Law.

That Prelacy and the Superiority of any Office in the Church, above Presbyters, is, and hath been a great and insupportable Grievance and Trouble to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the Generality of the People, ever since the Reformation (they have Reformed from Popery by Presbyters,) and therefore ought to be abolished.

That it is the Right and Priviledge of the Subjects, to protest for Remeid of Law to the King and Parliament, against Sentences pronounced by the Lords of Session, providing the same do not stop Execution of these Sentences.

That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and that all Imprisonments and Prosecutions for such Petitioning, are contrary to Law.

That for Redress of all Grievances, and for the Amending, Strengthening and Preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently called, and allowed to sit, and the freedom of Speech and Debate secured to the Members.

And they do Claim, Demand, and Insist upon all and sundry the Premisses as their undoubted Rights and Liberties, and that no Declarations, Doings, or Proceedings, to the prejudice of the People, in any of the said Premisses, ought in any ways to be drawn hereafter, in Consequence or Example, but that all Forfeitures, Fines, loss of Offices, Imprisonments, Banishments, Pursuits, Persecutions, Tortures, and rigorous Executions be considered, and the Parties Lesed be Redressed.

To which Demand of their Rights, and Redressing of their Grievances, they are particularly encouraged by His Majesty the King of *England*, His Declaration for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, of the day of *October* last, as being the only means for obtaining a full Redress and Remedy therein.

Having therefore an entire Confidence, that his said Majesty, the *King* of *England*, will perfect the Deliverance so far advanced by Him, and will still preserve them from the Violation of their Rights, which they have here asserted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws and Liberties.

The saids Estates of the *Kingdom* of *Scotland*, Do resolve that *WILLIAM* and *MARY*, *King* and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Be, and Be Declared *King* and Queen of *Scotland*, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the said *Kingdom* of *Scotland*, to them the said *King* and Queen, during Their Lives, and the longest Liver of Them, and that the Sole and full Exercise of the Regal Power, be only in, and Exercised by Him the said *King*, in the Names of the said *King* and Queen, during Their joynt Lives; and after Their Decease, the said Crown and Royal Dignity of the said *Kingdom*, to be to the Heirs of the Body of the said Queen; which failing, to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her

her Body; which also failing, to the Heirs of the Body of the said *WILLIAM* King of *England*.

And they do pray the said King and Queen of *England* to accept the same accordingly.

And that the Oath hereafter mentioned, be taken by all Protestants, of whom the Oath of Allegiance, and any other Oaths and Declarations might be required by Law, in stead of them, and that the said Oath of Allegiance, and other Oaths and Declarations may be abrogated.

I A. B. Do sincerely Promise and Swear, That I will be faithful, and bear True Allegiance to Their Majesties King WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY. *So help me GOD.*

XIV.

A Proclamation, Declaring the King and Queen of England, *to be King and Queen of* Scotland.

April 11. 1689.

WHereas the Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by their Act, of the date of these Presents, have Resolved, that *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland* Be, and be Declared King and Queen of *Scotland*, to Hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdom of *Scotland* to Them, the said King and Queen, during Their Lives, and the longest Liver of Them, and that the Sole and Full Exercise of the Regal Power, be only in, and Exercised by the said King, in the Names of the said King and Queen, during their Joynt-Lives. As also, the Estates having Resolved, and Enacted an Instrument of Government, or Claim of Right, to be presented, with the Offer of the Crown, to the said King and Queen. They do Statute and Ordain, That *William* and *Mary* King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, be accordingly forthwith Proclaimed King and Queen of *Scotland*, at the Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, by the Lyon King at Arms, or his Deputs, his Brethren Heraulds, Macers, and Pursevants, and at the Head-Burghs of all the Shires, Stewartries, Bailliaries, and Regalities within the Kingdom, by Messengers at Arms.

XV.

ACT Declaring that the Estates are to continue in the Government, until the King and Queen of England *accept the Crown.*

April 11. 1689.

FOrasmuch as the Estates of this Kingdom by their former Act, Declared that they would continue Undissolved, until the Government, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom should be settled and secured: And they having now proceeded to Resolve, That *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, Be, and be Declared King and Queen of *Scotland*. And Considering that the Nation cannot be without Government, until the said King and Queen of *England* accept the Offer of the Crown, according to the Instrument of Government, and take the Oath required before they Enter to the Exercise of the Regal Power: Therefore the said Estates do hereby Declare and Enact, That they will continue in the Government as formerly, until Their Majesties acceptance of the Crown, and Their taking of the said Oath be made known to them.

XVI.

A Proclamation against the owning of the late King James, *and appointing publick Prayers for* William *and* Mary, *King and Queen of* Scotland.

April 13. 1689.

THE Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland* having Proclaimed and Declared *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, to be King and Queen of *Scotland*; They have thought fit by publick Pro-

clamation, to Certifie the Leidges, that none presume to owne or acknowledge the late King *James* the Seventh, for their King, nor obey, accept, or assist any Commissions or Orders that may be Emitted by him, or any way to Correspond with him; and that none presume upon their highest peril, by Word, Writing, in Sermons, or any other manner of way, to Impugn, or Disown the Royal Authority of *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *Scotland*, But that all the Leidges render their dutiful Obedience to Their Majesties; And that none presume to Misconstrue the proceeding of the Estates, or to creat Jealousies, or Mis-apprehensions of the Actings of the Government; but that all the Ministers of the Gospel within the Kingdom, publickly pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, as King and Queen of this Realm: And the Estates do require the Ministers within the City of *Edinburgh*, under the Pain of being Deprived, and losing their Benefices, to read this Proclamation publickly from their Pulpits, upon *Sunday* next, being the *14th* Instant, at the end of their Forenoon Sermon; and all the Ministers on this side of the River of *Tay*, to read the same upon *Sunday* thereafter, the *21st* Instant; and those be-north *Tay*, upon the *28th* Instant, under the Pain foresaid: Discharging hereby the Proclamation of the Council, Dated the *16th* of *September* 1686, to be read hereafter in Churches. And the Estates do Prohibite and Discharge, any Injury to be offered by any person whatsomever, to any Ministers of the Gospel, either in Churches or Meeting-houses, who are presently in the Possession and Exercise of their Ministry therein, they behaving themselves as becomes, under the present Government; And Ordains this Proclamation to be Published at the Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, with all ordinary Solemnities, that none may pretend Ignorance: And that the same be Printed.

XVII.

Additional Warrant for publishing the Proclamation of William *and* Mary, *the King and Queen of* Scotland.

April 13. 1689.

THE Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Do Order and Require, the Proclamation Declaring *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *Scotland*, to be published at all the Mercat-Crosses of the Royal Burrows within this Kingdom, by Messengers at Arms, with the Concurrance of the respective Magistrats of these Burghs, wherein the said Proclamation is appointed to be made, and to be performed by them, with all the Solemnities and Formalities usual in the like cases. And Ordains thir Presents to be Printed.

XVIII.

The Articles of Grievances Represented by the Estates of the Kingdom of *SCOTLAND*, to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, to be Redressed in PARLIAMENT, whereof the Tenor follows;

April 13. 1689.

THE Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland, *do Represent, That the Committee of Parliament, Called the Articles, is a great Grievance to the Nation, and that there ought to be no Committees of Parliament, but such as are freely chosen by the Estates, to prepare Motions and Overtures that are first made in the House.*

That the first Act of Parliament 1669, is inconsistent with the Establishment of the Church Government, now desired, and ought to be Abrogated.

That the Forefaultures in prejudice of Vassals, Creditors and Heirs of Entail, are a great Grievance.

That the Obliging the Leidges to Depone upon Crimes against Delinquents, otherways than when they are Adduced in special Processes, as Witnesses, is a great Grievance.

That

That Aſſizes of Error are a Grievance, and that Juries be conſidered by Parliament.

That the eighteenth Act of Parliament 1681, *Declaring a Cumulative Juriſdiction is a Grievance.*

That the Commiſſariot-Courts, as they are now Conſtitute, are a Grievance.

That the twenty ſeventh Act of Parliament 1663. *Giving to the King Power to Impoſe Cuſtom at pleaſure, upon Forraign Import and Trade is a Grievance, and prejudicial to the Trade of the Nation.*

That the not taking an effectual Courſe to Repreſs the Depredations and Robberies by the Highland Glans, is a Grievance.

That the Baniſhment by the Council of the greateſt part of the Advocats from Edinburgh, *without a Proceſs, was a Grievance.*

That moſt of the Laws Enacted in the Parliament Anno 1685. *are Impious and Intolerable Grievances.*

That the Marriage of a King or Queen of this Realm to a Papiſt, is Dangerous to the Proteſtant Religion, and ought to be provided againſt.

That the Levying, or keeping on Foot a Standing Army in time of Peace, without conſent of Parliament, is a Grievance.

That all Grievances relating to the Manner and Meaſure of the Leidges, their Repreſentation in Parliament be Conſidered and Redreſſed in the firſt Parliament.

That the Grievances of the Burrows be Conſidered and Redreſſed in the Parliament.

XIX.

Warrant for an Embargo upon Ships and other Veſſels on the Weſtern Coaſt.

April 16. 1689

THE Meeting of the Eſtates, taking to their Conſideration the hazard that may be, in allowing Ships and other Veſſels liberty to paſs from this Kingdom to *Ireland*, in regard they may be made uſe of in the caſe of an Invaſion, for tranſporting Forces hither; Therefore the Eſtates do Ordain an Embargo or Reſtraint to but upon all Ships, Berlings, Barks, and Boats, in any Ports or Harbours of the Weſtern Coaſt of this Kingdom, that none of them offer to Sail to *Ireland*; And for that effect, They Grant full Power, Warrant and Commiſſion to the Perſons after-named, to ſecure any Ships, Berlings, Barks and Boats, that are in the reſpective Bounds after-mentioned, *viz.* To the Laird of *Greenock* upon both the ſides of the River of *Clyd*, from *Glaſgow* to the *Cloch-ſtane*; to the Lairds of *Biſhoptoun* elder and younger, from the *Cloch-ſtane* to *Irving*, including the *Cunries*, to Mr. *John Stuart* of *Eſcog* for *Bute*: The Duke of *Hamilton*'s Baillie for *Arran*, the Earl of *Argile*, or ſuch as he ſhall appoint, for the Shire of *Argile*; Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Calder* for the Iſles of *Tla* and *Jura*; the Laird of *Corſbie* for the Coaſt of *Kyle*, the Magiſtrats of *Air* for the time for the Town of *Air*, the Magiſtrats of *Irving* for the time for the Town of *Irving*, the Laird of *Dunduff* for the Coaſt of *Carrick*, the Laird of *Lochnaw* younger for the Coaſt of *Wigtoun*, *Brown* of *Carſluith*, *Murray* of *Cavens*, and *Thomas Alexander*, or any one of them, for the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, the Magiſtrats of th Town of *Kirkcudbright* within themſelves, and the Magiſtrats of *Dumfreis*, any Ships and other Veſſels in the Water of *Nith*. With power to the ſaids Perſons in the reſpective Bounds aforeſaid, to take ſuch courſe as is uſual in ſuch caſes, for making this Order effectual.

XX.

ACT for a Levy of Horſemen out of the ſeveral Shires.

April 18. 1689.

THE Meeting of the Eſtates finding it neceſſary, that this Kingdom be put in a Poſture of Defence, for Security thereof, alſwel againſt the danger of Invaſion from Abroad, as any Inteſtine Trouble that may fall out therein; And for that effect, that a competent number of Forces be raiſed, and kept up within the ſame; Therefore

they Ordain, the number of Horſemen after-mentioned, to be Levied and Raiſed from the Shires of this Kingdom, which are lyable, and have been in uſe to Outreik Horſes, being the fourth part of their Proportions, contained in the 27 *Act* of the *Parl.* 1663. as follows, *viz.* From the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Selkirk* thirty ſeven Horſes; From the Shire of *Berwick* eighteen Horſes and the half of an Horſe; From the Shire of *Haddingtoun* eighteen Horſes and an half; From the Shire of *Edinburgh* eighteen and an half; From the Shire of *Peebles* ſeven Horſes and the fourth part of an Horſe; From the Shire of *Linlithgow* ten Horſes, and the half of an Horſe; From the Shire of *Dumfreis* twenty two; From the Shire of *Wigtoun* and Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright* twenty two; From the Shires of *Air* and *Renfrew* fourty four; From the Shire of *Lanerk* thirty ſeven; From the Shires of *Stirling* and *Clackmannan* twenty two; From the Shires of *Fife* and *Kinroſs* fourty four; From the Shire of *Perth* fourty four; From the Shire of *Forfar* twenty five Horſes, and three fourth parts of an Horſe; From the Shire of *Kincardin* and *Mariſchals* part of *Aberdene* Shire, eighteen Horſe and an half; From the Shire of *Bamff*, and *Errols* part of the Shire of *Aberdene*, fourty four; From the Shires of *Elgin*, *Nairn*, and this ſide of *Neſs*, twenty two; From the Earl of *Seaforth*, and Lord *Lovat* their Diviſion of *Inverneſs*, twenty two; From the Shires of *Southerland* and *Caithneſs*, and the reſt of *Inverneſs*, twenty two Horſes. And the Eſtates do Ordain and Require, the Commiſſioners of the Militia and the Leaders of the Militia Horſes in the ſaids Shires, to meet at the Head-Burghs of the ſeveral Shires, *viz.* Theſe on this ſide of the *Northwater-bridge*, upon the twenty fifth day of *April* inſtant; And theſe be-north the ſaid *Bridge*, upon the ſecond day of *May* next: And appoints the ſeveral Sheriff-Clerks to conveen them to that effect: And Ordains the ſaids Commiſſioners and Leaders, being met, to Proportion, and cauſe to be Outreiked, the reſpective numbers of Horſes above-expreſt, according to the Rule of the Militia, with ten days Proviſion, and to appoint the Fractions to be payed in to the Leaders within fourty eight hours after the Caſt ſhall be made, and in caſe of refuſal or delay, to appoint the Commanding-Officer to Quarter upon the Deficients, and to cauſe deliver the Horſemen Outreiked, to ſome of the Officers who ſhall be appointed to receive and Command them, at the *Head*-Burgh of the Shire, upon the days following, *viz.* For the Shires on this ſide of the ſaid *North-water-bridge*, upon the ſecond day of *May* next; And theſe be-north the ſaid *Bridge*, upon the ninth day of *May* next: And the Eſtates do Nominat and Appoint Major *Hugh Buntine*, and ſuch other perſons as ſhall be Deputed by him to Muſter the ſaid Horſemen, and to ſee that the Horſes be ſufficient, each Horſe worth at leaſt ten Pounds *Sterling*, and the Riders and Horſes ſufficiently provided with Arms and Furniture, to the value of five Pounds *Sterling*. And it is hereby Declared, That the ſaid Horſemen ſhall be taken into the King's Pay, according to the Eſtabliſhment of this Kingdom, after expiring of the ten days, for which they are appointed to be provided by the Outreikers, as ſaid is. And Ordains theſe Preſents to be Printed, and to be Publiſhed at the Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*; And likewiſe appoints the Sheriff-Clerks of the ſeveral Shires, to cauſe Publiſh the ſame at the Mercat-Croſſes of the Head-Burghs of the reſpective Shires, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

XXI.

The Oath to be Adminiſtred to the King and Queen at Their Acceptance of the Crown. April 18. 1689.

E Faithfully Promiſe and Swear by this Our Solemn *OATH*, in Preſence of the Eternal *GOD*, That during the whole Courſe of Our Life, We will Serve the ſame Eternal *GOD*, to the uttermoſt of Our Power, according as He has Required in His moſt Holy Word, Revealed and Contained in the Old

and

and New Teſtaments; and according to the ſame Word, ſhall Maintain the True Religion of Chriſt Jeſus, the Preaching of His Holy Word, and the due and right Miniſtration of the Sacraments, now Received and Preached within the Realm of *Scotland*; and ſhall Aboliſh and Gainſtand all Falſe Religion, contrary to the ſame, and ſhall Rule the People committed to Our Charge, according to the Will and Command of GOD, Revealed in His aforeſaid Word, and according to the Loveable Laws and Conſtitutions Received in this Realm, no ways Repugnant to the ſaid Word of the Eternal GOD, and ſhall procure to the uttermoſt of Our Power, to the Kirk of GOD, and whole Chriſtian People, true and perfect Peace in all time coming; that We ſhall preſerve and keep Inviolated the Rights and Rents, with all juſt Priviledges of the Crown of *Scotland*; Neither ſhall We Transfer nor Alienat the ſame; That We ſhall Forbid and Repreſs, in all Eſtates and Degrees, Reif, Oppreſſion, and all kind of Wrong; And We ſhall Command and Procure, That Juſtice and Equity in all Judgments, be keeped to all perſons without Exception, as the Lord and Father of all Mercies ſhall be merciful to Us: And We ſhall be Careful to Root out all Hereticks and Enemies to the true Worſhip of GOD, that ſhall be Convict by the True Kirk of GOD, of the foreſaids Crimes, out of Our Lands and Empyre of *Scotland*: And We Faithfully Affirm the Things above-written by Our Solemn Oath.

XXII.

ACT for a new Election of Magiſtrats in the ſeveral Royal Burrows.

April 18. 1689.

THE *Eſtates* of this Kingdom having heard and conſidered a Repreſentation made from the Commiſſioners of the Royal Burrows, for Regulating the Magiſtracy and Councils thereof, Bearing, *That it was their Opinion, that the whole Burghs foreſaid ſhould have a new Election of Magiſtrats and Council, by the Poll of the Burgeſſes bearing Burden in the reſpective Burghs, excluding Honorary Burgeſſes, Town Servants, Penſioners and Beid-men*; And alſo having Conſidered the Repreſentations made by ſeveral Burghs, why they ought to continue their Magiſtracy and Council, as being freely Elected, conform to their Priviledges and Conſtitutions; The Eſtates do find that generally the foreſaids whole Royal Burrows have ſuffered Encroachments on their Liberties and Priviledges, by Letters and Recommendations from the King, his Council, and others having power and influence, whereby theſe ſeveral years paſt many of the Burgeſſes, otherways qualified to Elect and be Elected, have been debarred; Therefore the Eſtates do hereby give Order and Warrant for new Elections to be made of ordinary Magiſtrats and Town Councils for the ſeveral Royal Burghs, to be Choſen by the Poll, and that on ſuch times, and at the ſight of ſuch perſons as the Eſtates ſhall appoint; and ordains the Town Clerks to conveen the Habile Burgeſſes to that effect; excluding Honorary Burgeſſes, Town-Servants, Penſioners and Beidmen, and to proceed in the foreſaid Election in the ſame manner, as was formerly ordered and appointed by the Eſtates, in the Elections of the Magiſtrats and Town Council of *Edinburgh* and *Dundee*; And appoints the Magiſtrats and Town Councils ſo Elected, to continue till the ordinary time of their Election, at or near *Michaelmaſs* next.

XXIII.

ACT for Levying ſome Regiments of Foot.

April 19. 1689.

THE Eſtates of this Kingdom taking to their Conſideration, the preſent Danger of the Publick Peace, and the neceſſity there is of making Levies of Horſe and Foot, for the Security of the Nation in the preſent Conjuncture, together with the Offer made to the Eſtates by the Lords and Gentlemen after-named, *viz.* By the Earl of *Argile*, that he ſhall Levie a

Regiment of six hundred Foot-men for the Publick Service; by the Earl of *Marr*, that he shall Levie a Regiment of the like Number for the said Service; by the Earl of *Glencairn*, of a Regiment of the like number for the said Service; by the Lord *Cardross*, in name of the Lord *Angus*, that the said Lord *Angus* shall Levie a Regiment of the number of Twelve hundred for the said Service; by the Lord *Strathnaver*, that he shall Levie a Regiment of six hundred for the said Service; by the Lord *Blantyre*, of a Regiment of the like number for the said Service; by the Lord *Bargany* of a Regiment of the like number for the said Service; and by the Laird of *Grant*, of a Regiment of the like number for the said Service, the said Regiment to be Levied by the Lord *Angus* to be divided in twenty Companies: And ilk one of the Remainder of the saids Regiments to be divided in ten Companies, at sixty men in ilk Company. And also the Offer made by the Laird of *Polwart* of a Troop of fifty Horse for the said Service. The saids Regiments and Troop to be compleated and ready for the said Service, betwixt and the day of next. Providing that the said Regiment to be Levied by the Earl of *Glencairn*, be commanded by *John Howstoun* younger of *Howstoun* as Lieutenant Collonel; and that the said Regiment to be Levied by the Lord *Angus*, be commanded by Captain *William Cleland* as Lieutenant Collonel: And the saids whole Regiments shall be commanded by the Persons who are to Levie the same, ilk one of them as Collonel of the Regiment so to be Levied by himself in manner foresaid: With power to them, and ilk one of them as Collonels, to name Persons, whom they shall think most fit to imploy, as their Under-Officers in the Command of their respective Regiments, Excepting the two Lieutenant Collonels above-named. And that the said Troop shall be Commanded by the Laird of *Polwart* younger; with Power to him to name such Persons as he shall think most fit to imploy, as his Under-Officers in the Command of the said Troop: Therefore the Estates have accepted of the saids Lords and Gentlemen their said Offer in the terms above-mentioned; and do Approve of their good Intentions in the publick Service: And do by these presents Authorize his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* their President, to Subscribe particular Commissions to ilk one of the saids Persons, to the effect foresaid. And for the saids Persons, and the Under-Officers to be named by them, as said is, their encouragement in the Prosecution of the said Service; The Estates Declare, that ilk Company in the several Regiments, after the famine is Mustered, and found to consist of sixty Men compleat; and the said Troop after the famine is compleatly Levied and Mustered, and found to consist of fifty Horse-men, shall be entered and received into the Publick Pay, conform to the present establishment of this Kingdom; & that for both Officers and Souldiers, or ilk one of the saids Companies and Troop, to be Mustered and Compleated as said is. It being nevertheless the meaning of the Estates that the Collonels, Lieutenant-Collonels, and Majors, shall not have the Pay of Collonels, Lieutenant-Collonels, and Majors, in the respective Regiments, until the respective compleating and Mustering of ilk Regiment, both Officers and Souldiers of the number and divisions above-expresst: But prejudice to the saids Collonels, Lieutenant-Collonels and Majors of their Pay as Captains of the respective Companies, after the Compleating and Mustering of ilk Company in manner above-mentioned.

XXIV.

ACT for Modelling the Five hundred Horses in ten Troops.

April 22. 1689.

THE Estates of this Kingdom, Considering that by their Act of the Eighteenth instant, they have Ordained the number of Five hundred Horsemen, or thereby, to be Levied, and raised out of the Shires of this Kingdom, according to the proportions therein expresst: And it being necessary, that these Horsemen be modelled in Troops, and Officers nominat to Command them; Therefore, the Estates do Ordain, that there shall be Ten Troops of these Horsemen,

men, each Troop conſiſting of Fifty, to be Commanded as follows, *viz.* Theſe to be raiſed out of the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Selkirk* by the Lord *Newbottle*, as their Captain; Theſe of the Shires of *Berwick* and *Haddingtoun*, by the Lord Yeſter, Theſe of the Shires *of* Edinburgh, Linlithgow *and* Peebles, by the Lord *Roſs*; Theſe of the Shires *of* Dumfreis *and* Wigtoun, and Stewartry *of* Kircudbright, by the Earl of Annandale; Theſe of the Shires *of* Air *and* Renfrew, by the Earl *of* Eglingtoun; Theſe of the Shire *of* Lanerk, with Thirteen out of the Shires *of* Stirling *and* Clackmannan, by the Lord Belhaven; Theſe *of* Fife *and* Kinroſs, by *Sir* Charles Halket; Theſe of the Shire *of* Perth, by the Laird *of* Blair; Theſe of the Shires *of* Forfar, Kincardin *and* Mariſhals Part *of* Aberdene Shire, by the Lord *Rollo*; Theſe of the Shire *of* Bamff, *and* Errols-part of Aberdene Shire, by the Mr. *of* Forbes: And Appoints Commiſſions to be granted to them to be Captains of the ſaids Horſemen, to be Signed in their Name by the Duke of *Hamilton* their Preſident. And ſeing all the Proportions allocat to them for their Troops, (except one) are ſhort of the number, whereof each Troop is to conſiſt; Therefore the Eſtates do Ordain, that Nine of the Horſes to be outrieked by the Shires *of* Stirling *and* Clackmannan, with theſe to be outrieked by the Shires *of* Elgin, Nairn and this ſide *of* Neſs, the Earl *of* Seaforth, and the *Lord* Lovat their diviſion *of* Inverneſs *and* Roſs, the reſt of the Shire *of* Roſs, and the Shires *of* Southerland *and* Caithneſs, Extending in all to Seventy five Horſes; be divided proportionally amongſt the ſaids Captains, for making up their Troops, to conſiſt each one of fifty Horſes; And for that Effect that *Major Hugh Buntine*, Nominat Muſter-maſter by the Eſtates, or ſuch Perſons as he ſhall appoint, ſhall receive theſe Horſemen at the Head-Burghs of the reſpective Shires, conform to the ſaid Act, upon the days therein-mentioned, and bring the ſamine up to the reſpective Troops, according as the ſaid Muſter-maſter ſhall divide the ſaid Seventy five Horſes, for making up the reſpective Troops, in manner above-mentioned.

XXV.

Order for an Embargo to be laid on all Ships.

April 23. 1689.

THE Eſtates of the Kingdom do hereby order an Embargo to be laid on all Ships or Barks within this Kingdom, till further Order, and that no Ships or Barks aforeſaid, be allowed to Sail abroad, till they firſt find Caution to the reſpective Collectors, that they ſhall not go to *France*, or *Ireland*. And Ordains theſe Preſents to be Printed, and Publiſhed at the Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and to be directed to the reſpective Collectors of the Sea-Ports, who are hereby Ordered to be anſwerable for the Execution of this preſent Act.

XXVI.

ACT Nominating Commiſſioners to Treat concerning the Union of the two Kingdoms.

April 23. 1689.

THE Eſtates of the Kingdom of *Scotland* do Nominat and Appoint the Perſons following, being Eight of every Sate, *viz.* The Earls *of* Argile, Craſurd, Lothian, Annandale *and* Tweddale; The *Lords* Roſs, Cardroſs *and* Melvil for the Nobility: *Sir* John Maitland, Adam Cockburn *of* Ormeſtoun, *Sir* Patrick Hume *of* Polwart, *Sir* Archibald Murray *of* Blackbarony. William Blair of that Ilk, *Sir* James Montgomery *of* Skelmorly, Thomas Drummond *of* Riccartoun, and the Laird *of* Grant, for the Barons: *Sir* John Hall Provoſt *of* Edinburgh, *Sir* Charles Halket, *Sir* John Dalrymple, *Mr.* James Ogilvie, James Fletcher, *Mr.* William Hamilton, *Mr.* John Murray, *and* John Muir Commiſſioner for the Town *of* Air, for the Burrows, with the Lord Duke of *Hamilton* their Preſident, as ſupernumerary, to meet with ſuch perſons as ſhall be nominat Commiſſioners by the Parliament of *England*, and to Treat concerning the Union of the two Kingdoms.

XXVII.

A Letter direct from the Estates to the King's Majesty, with the Offer of the Crown, whereof the Tenor follows.

April 24. 1689.

May it please your Majesty,

THE Settling of the Monarchy and Antient Government of this Kingdom admitting no delay, We did upon the Eleventh instant Proclaim Your Majesty, and your Royal Consort, *KING* and *QUEEN* of *Scotland*, with so much Unanimity, that of the whole House, there was not one contrary Vote; We have Nominate the Earl of *Argile*, Sir *James Montgomery* of *Skelmorly*, and Sir *John Dalrymple*, in our Name to attend Your Majesty with the chearful Offer of the Crown, and humbly to present the Petition or Claim of Right of the Subjects of this Kingdom; As also to represent some things found grievous to this Nation, which we humbly intreat Your Majesty to Remeid by wholsome Laws in Your first Parliament, And in Testimony of Your Majesty and the Queens Acceptance, We beseech your Majesties in presence of these sent by us, to Swear and Sign the Oath herewith presented, which our Law hath Appointed to be taken by our Kings and Queens, at the Entry to Their Government, till such time as Your great Affairs allow this Kingdom the Happiness of Your Presence, in order to the Coronation of Your Majesties.

We are most sensible of Your Majesties Kindness, and Fatherly Care to both Your Kingdoms, in promoving their Union, which we hope hath been reserved to be Accomplished by you; that as both Kingdoms are united in one Head and Soveraign, so they may become one Body Politick, one Nation, to be Represented in one Parliament. And to testifie our Readiness to comply with Your Majesty in that matter; We have nominated Commissioners to treat the Terms of an intire and perpetual Union betwixt the two Kingdoms, with Reservation to us of our Church-Government, as it shall be established at the time of the Union. These Commissioners do wait Your Majesties Approbation and Call, that they may Meet and Treat with the Commissioners to be appointed for *England*, at what time and place Your *Majesty* shall appoint. And if any Difficulty shall arise in the Treaty, We do upon our part refer the Determination thereof to Your Majesty. And we do assure our selves from Your Majesties Prudence and Goodness of a happy Conclusion to that Important Affair, so as the same may be agreed to, and Ratified by Your *Majesty* in your first Parliament. We do likewise render Your *Majesty* our most dutiful Thanks, for Your Gracious Letter brought to us by the Lord *Ross* (a Person well affected to your Service) And for your Princely Care in sending down these Troops, which may in the mean time help to preserve us, and when the Season offers, may be imployed towards the Recovery of *Ireland*, from that deplorable Condition and extream Danger, to which the Protestants there are exposed; The guarding our Coasts with a good Fleet, preserves *England* as well as us from an Invasion; And as it is the Interest of *England* to contribute to secure us from the first Impressions of the Common Danger; So we shall not be wanting on our part to give our Assistance, for Reducing of *Ireland*, that all Your *Majesties* Kingdoms may flourish in Peace and Truth, under the Auspicious influence of your happy Reign. Signed at the desire of the Estates, and in our Name by our President,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesties most humble, most obedient, and faithful Subject and Servant,

HAMILTON. P.

XXVII.

ACT Nominating Persons to attend Their Majesties with the Offer of the Crown.

April 24. 1689.

THE Estates of this Kingdom do Nominat and Appoint, the Earle of *Argile*, Sir *James Montgomery* of *Skelmorlie*, and Sir *John Dalrymple*, Three of their Number, being one of every Estate, to repair to *London*, and to deliver to the King's Majesty their Letter; and to present to the King and Queen, the Declaration of the Estates, and to take Their Oath, and to present to His Majesty the Grivances desired to be Redressed, with the Address for turning this Meeting into a Parliament.

XXIX.

Address for turning the Meeting of Estates into a Parliament.

April 24. 1689.

May it please Your Majesty,

IT is the humble desire of Your Estates of *Scotland*, that for the further settling and securing of the Protestant Religion, the Government, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, and Redressing the Grievances represented by them, Your Majesty will be pleased, to turn this this their Meeting into a Parliament. Signed at the desire of the Estates, and in our Name by our President,

May it please Your Majesty,
Your Majesties most humble,
most obedient, and faithful
Subject and Servant.
HAMILTON P.

XXX

Instructions by the Estates of Scotland, *to the Earl of* Argile, *Sir* James Montgomery, *and Sir* John Dalrymple, *Nominated and Appointed to attend the King and Queen, with the Offer of the Crown.*

April 25. 1689.

YOU are to Repair with all Diligence to *London*, and so soon as you come there, you are to deliver the Letter from the Estates to the King's Majesty, and to present to Their Majesties, the King and Queen, the Declaration of the Estates of this Kingdom, and to Read, or see the same Read in Their Presence; And you are likewise to present to the King, the *Grievances*, desired to be Redressed; with the Address for turning this Meeting into a Parliament, and to Read or see the same Read.

You are to offer the Oath to the King and Queen, upon Their Acceptance to the Crown, and to see that the same be Sworn and Signed by Them.

After the King and Queen have taken the OATH, you are to return as soon as is possible.

You are to desire the King's Majesty to interpose with the Estates of *Holland*, that they may allow Ten thousand Stand of Arms, less or more, with Ammunition conform, to be Imported from *Holland* into this Kingdom, by *James Dunlop* Merchant in *Rotterdam*, *James Boyle* Merchant in *Glasgow*, and *George Clerk* Merchant in *Edinburgh*, for the use of His Majesties Subjects in this Kingdom; and to desire, that His Majesty would Order these Arms to be free of Custom, and others His Majesties Dues, at their arrival here in *Scotland*.

You are likeways to desire His Majesty to signifie His Pleasure concerning the Earls of *Perth* and *Balcarras*.

XXXI.

A Proclamation for a Publick Thanksgiving.

April 26. 1689.

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty GOD, by the Endeavours of *William* King *of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland, to Rescue and Deliver this Nation from the great danger of Popery and Arbitrary Power, to which it was exposed; The Estates of this Kingdom Do Ordain and Appoint; Likeas it is hereby Enacted, that all the Subjects of this Kingdom, Do keep and observe a Day of solemn and publick Thanksgiving to Almighty GOD, for their great Deliverance aforesaid, and for Imploring the Blessing of GOD to the said King *William*, the glorious Instrument of their Delivery: And they hereby Appoint for the Shires on this side of the River of *Tay* the ninth day of *May* next; And for the Shires be-north *Tay*, the sixteenth day of *May*, for all the Leidges to meet in the Churches, or other places where they ordinarly attend Divine Service, that they may hear Sermon, and joyn together in the Solemn Thanksgiving aforesaid; And Ordains the Ministers to Intimat from their Pulpits, the Observation of the said Thanksgiving, upon the Lords day immediatly preceeding the saids respective Days. And appoints this Act to be Printed, and publickly Proclaimed at the Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, and at the Mercat-Crosses of the Head-burghs of all the Shires, and of the Royal-Burghs of this Kingdom. And appoints Printed Copies thereof to be dispatched to the Sheriff-Clerks of the respective Shires, that they may send the same to the Magistrats of the saids Burghs to be Published, and to the several Ministers in the Shires, that they may intimat the same, as said is.

XXXII.

ACT for raising Four Months Supply.

April 27. 1689.

FOrasmuch as the Estates of this Kingdom finding it necessary, as well for the Security of the Protestant Religion, as for the common Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, against Forraign Invasions, and intestine Insurrections, that a competent number of Forces be raised and kept up within the same; They have Ordained certain Troops of Horse to be Levied from the several Shires, and upon the voluntary offers of sundry Noblemen and Gentlemen, Have given Warrand for Levying some Regiments of Foot, and Troops of Horse and Dragoons; and seing these Forces cannot be kept up and maintained, without a considerable Charge and Expense; And the Cess Imposed by all former Acts, being now extinct, and not due in time coming; Therefore the saids Estates in this Juncture, Do Ordain the Sum of Two hundred and eighty eight Thousand Pounds *Scots*, to be Raised and Uplifted from the Shires and Burghs of this Kingdom, at the Term of *Whitsunday* next, according to the proportions Imposed upon each Shire and Burgh, by the Act of Convention of Estates in the Year *1667*. And for the effectual and speedy Inbringing of the said Imposition, The Estates Do Nominat and Appoint, the Persons after-named, to be Commissioners within the respective Shires, for Ordering and Uplifting of the same, *viz.*

For the Shire of *Edinburgh*.

The Earl of *Lauderdail*, the Earl of *Lothian*, the Viscount of *Tarbat*, the Lord *Ross*, the Lord *Torphichen*, the Master of *Balmerino*, Sir John Baird *of* Newbyth, John Wauchop *of* Edmistoun, Sir John Maitland *of* Ravelrig, Sir George Mckenzie *of* Shank, Sir John Foulis *of* Ravelstoun, Robert Dundas *of* Arniston, Sir Alexander Gibson *of* Pentland, Sir John Clerk *of* Pennycook, Sir William Drummond *of* Halthornden, Sir Patrick Nisbet *of* Dean, Sir John Young *of* Leny, Sir William Murry *of* Newtoun, Hugh Wallace *of* Inglistoun, Sir John Ramsay *of* Whitehill, Sir Robert Baird *of* Sauchtoun-hall, Sir Willam Binning *of* Wallifoord, Sir James Dick *of* Priestfield, Thomas Craig *of* Riccartoun, Alexander Nisbet *of* Craigentinny, Sir Robert Miln *of* Barntoun, Patrick Hamilton *of* Falla,

John

John Cunninghame of Woodhall, Mr. *Roderick* M^c^kenzie of Preſtounhall, John Foulis of *Ratho*, James Baird younger of Sauchtounhall, James Murray of Dewchar, Charles Murray of Hadden, Mr. James Hunter of Murrays, John Scot of Malleny, Andrew Brown of Braid, Burnet of Carlops, the eldeſt Baillie of Muſſelburgh for the time, and the eldeſt Baillie of Dalkeith for the time.

For the Shire of *Haddingtoun*.

The Earl of *Wintoun*, the Earl of *Tweddale*, the Lord *Belhaven*, Sir John Hall of Dunglaſs, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Black-caſtle, Sir John Sinclar of Lochend, Archibald Murray of Spot, *Robert* Hamilton of Preſmennan, Mr. *Robert* Lawder of Beilmouth, James Hamilton of Hetherwick, William Hepburn of Beinſtoun, Patrick Hepburn of Smeitoun, Sir William Baird of Newbyth, Sir George Suity of Balgone, William Niſbet of Dirletoun, George Moriſon of Preſtongrange, *Robert* Hepburn of Bearford, Sir James Hay of Linplum, *Andrew* Fletcher of Saltoun, David Hepburn of Humbie, Sir John Lawder of Fountainhall, Sir Patrick Brown of Colſtoun, Sir *Robert* Sinclar of Stevinſon, the Laird of Ormiſtoun, the Laird of Lamingtoun, James Oſwald of Fingletoun, James Durham of Luffneſs.

For the Shire of *Berwick*.

The Marqueſs of *Douglaſs*, the Lord *Roſs*, the Lord *Harcarſs*, the Lord *Merſingtoun*, Sir John *Sinclar* of Longſarmacus, Sir John Hume of Blackader, Sir James Don of Newtoun, Sir James Cockburn of that Ilk, Sir *Robert Stuart* of Allanbank, Sir John Hall of Dunglaſs, Sir William Scot of Harden, Sir James *Rocheid* of Innerleith, *Sir* Patrick Hume of Lumſdean, George Hume of Wedderburn, John *Swinton* of that Ilk, John Rentoun of Lambertoun, John *Ker* of Moriſtoun, John *Ker* of Cavers, George Ramſay of Edingtoun, Edgar of Wedderlie, Mr. Alexander Brown of Thornidykes, John Hume of Ninewalls, George Hume of *Kimmerghame*, Mr. John Belſhes of Tofts, *Robert* Brown of Blackburn, Hume of Hundwood, *Patrick* Wardlaw of Berryhaugh, Walter *Pringle* of Greenknow, George Hume of Baſlindain, William *Cockburn* of *Caldry*, George Hume of *St.* Leonards, Mr. James Daes of Coldingknows, Mr. David Hume of Croſsrig, Mr. James Douglaſs of Earnſlaw, Alexander Hume of Abbay, John Watſon of Jardenfield, Alexander Trotter of *Kettleſheils*, Thomas *Rocheid* of Whitſomhill, *Sir* Archibald Cockburn of Langtoun, and *Sir* Patrick Hume of Polwart.

For the *Shire* of *Roxburgh*.

The Marqueſs of *Douglaſs*, the Earl of *Lothian*, the Lord *Newbottle*, the Lord *Jedburgh*, the Lord *Rutherfoord*, Sir William *Ker* of Greenhead, Sir William Scot of Harden, Sir William Elliot of *Stobs*, Sir Francis Scot, *Sir* John Scot of *Ancrum*, *Sir* Robert Pringle of *Stitchel*, the Lairds of Cliſtoun, Chatto, and Frogden, Sir William Bennet of Grubet, *Sir* Patrick Scot, *Sir* John *Riddel* of that Ilk, *Sir* James Don of Newtoun, Pringle younger of *Stitchel*, James Don of Smelholm, the Laird of *Rutherfoord*, Patrick Don of Ottenburn, Sir William Douglaſs of Cavers, *Robert* Scot of Horſliehill, the *Dutcheſs* of Buccleughs Chamberlain for the time, the Earl of Roxburghs Chamberlain for the time, *Ker* of Littledean, William *Ainſlie* of Black-hill, William Scot of *Reaburn*, Rutherfoord of Teviotvale, *Robert* Elliot of Middle-miln, the *Provoſt* of Jedburgh for the time, *Robert* Faa Baillie of Melroſs Hallyburton of Muirhouſlaw younger, Rutherfoord younger of Faringtoun, the Laird of Edgarſtoun, and the Baillie of the *Regality* of *Jedburgh* Forreſt.

For the Shire of *Selkirk*.

The Earl of *Tarras*, the Laird of *Drumelzier*, Sir Francis *Scot*, George Pringle elder of Torwoodlie, the Laird of Torwoodlie younger, Hugh *Scot* of Gallowſheils, the Laird of Muſlie younger, the Lairds of *Gilmerſcleugh* and Middleſtead elder and younger, *Sir* William *Scot* elder and younger, the Laird of *Sintoun*, the Laird of Broadmeadows elder, the Laird of *Sundhope*, the Laird of Phi-

XXXI.

A Proclamation for a Publick Thanksgiving.

April 26. 1689.

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty GOD, by the Endeavours of *William* King *of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland, to Rescue and Deliver this Nation from the great danger of Popery and Arbitrary Power, to which it was exposed; The Estates of this Kingdom Do Ordain and Appoint; Likeas it is hereby Enacted, that all the Subjects of this Kingdom, Do keep and observe a Day of solemn and publick Thanksgiving to Almighty GOD, for their great Deliverance aforesaid, and for Imploring the Blessing of GOD to the said King *William*, the glorious Instrument of their Delivery: And they hereby Appoint for the Shires on this side of the River of *Tay* the ninth day of *May* next; And for the Shires be-north *Tay*, the sixteenth day of *May*, for all the Leidges to meet in the Churches, or other places where they ordinarly attend Divine Service, that they may hear Sermon, and joyn together in the Solemn Thanksgiving aforesaid; And Ordains the Ministers to Intimat from their Pulpits, the Observation of the said Thanksgiving, upon the Lords day immediatly preceeding the saids respective Days. And appoints this Act to be Printed, and publickly Proclaimed at the Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, and at the Mercat-Crosses of the Head-burghs of all the Shires, and of the Royal-Burghs of this Kingdom. And appoints Printed Copies thereof to be dispatched to the Sheriff-Clerks of the respective Shires, that they may send the same to the Magistrats of the saids Burghs to be Published, and to the several Ministers in the Shires, that they may intimat the same, as said is.

XXXII.

ACT for raising Four Months Supply.

April 27. 1689.

FOrasmuch as the Estates of this Kingdom finding it necessary, as well for the Security of the Protestant Religion, as for the common Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, against Forraign Invasions, and intestine Insurrections, that a competent number of Forces be raised and kept up within the same; They have Ordained certain Troops of Horse to be Levied from the several Shires, and upon the voluntary offers of sundry Noblemen and Gentlemen, Have given Warrand for Levying some Regiments of Foot, and Troops of Horse and Dragoons; and seing these Forces cannot be kept up and maintained, without a considerable Charge and Expense; And the Cess Imposed by all former Acts, being now extinct, and not due in time coming; Therefore the saids Estates in this Juncture, Do Ordain the Sum of Two hundred and eighty eight Thousand Pounds *Scots*, to be Raised and Uplifted from the Shires and Burghs of this Kingdom, at the Term of *Whitsunday* next, according to the proportions Imposed upon each Shire and Burgh, by the Act of Convention of Estates in the Year 1667. And for the effectual and speedy Inbringing of the said Imposition, The Estates Do Nominat and Appoint, the Persons after-named, to be Commissioners within the respective Shires, for Ordering and Uplifting of the same, *viz.*

For the Shire of *Edinburgh*.

The Earl of *Lauderdail*, the Earl of *Lothian*, the Viscount of *Tarbat*, the Lord *Ross*, the Lord *Torphichen*, the Master of *Balmerino*, Sir John Baird *of* Newbyth, John Wauchop *of* Edmistoun, Sir John Maitland *of* Ravelrig, Sir George Mckenzie *of* Shank, Sir John Foulis *of* Ravelstoun, Robert Dundas *of* Arniestoun, Sir Alexander Gibson *of* Pentland, Sir John Clerk *of* Pennycook, Sir William Drummond *of* Halthornden, Sir Patrick Nisbet *of* Dean, Sir John Young *of* Leny, Sir William Murry *of* Newtoun, Hugh Wallace *of* Inglistoun, Sir John Ramsay *of* Whitehill, Sir Robert Baird *of* Sauchtoun-hall, Sir Willam Binning *of* Wallifoord, Sir James Dick *of* Priestfield, Thomas Craig *of* Riccartoun, Alexander Nisbet *of* Craigentinny, Sir Robert Miln *of* Barntoun, Patrick Hamilton *of* Falla,

John

John Cunninghame of Woodhall, Mr. Roderick Mckenzie of Preſtounhall, John Foulis of Ratho, James Baird younger of Sauchtounhall, James Murray of Dewchar, Charles Murray of Hadden, Mr. James Hunter of Murrays, John Scot of Malleny, Andrew Brown of Braid, Burnet of Carlops, the eldeſt Baillie of Muſſelburgh for the time, and the eldeſt Baillie of Dalkeith for the time.

For the Shire of *Haddingtoun*.

The Earl of *Wintoun*, the Earl of *Tweddale*, the Lord *Belhaven*, Sir John Hall of Dunglaſs, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Black-caſtle, Sir John Sinclar of Lochend, Archibald Murray of Spot, Robert Hamilton of Preſmennan, Mr. Robert Lawder of Beilmouth, James Hamilton of Hetherwick, William Hepburn of Beinſtoun, Patrick Hepburn of Smeitoun, Sir William Baird of Newbyth, Sir George Suity of Balgone, William Nisbet of Dirletoun, George Moriſon of Preſtongrange, Robert Hepburn of Bearford, Sir James Hay of Linplum, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, David Hepburn of Humbie, Sir John Lawder of Fountainhall, Sir Patrick Brown of Colſtoun, Sir Robert Sinclar of Stevinſon, the Laird of Ormiſtoun, the Laird of Lamingtoun, James Oſwald of Fingletoun, James Durham of Luffneſs.

For the Shire of *Berwick*.

The Marqueſs of *Douglaſs*, the Lord *Roſs*, the Lord *Harcarſs*, the Lord *Merſingtoun*, Sir John Sinclar of Longſarmacus, Sir John Hume of Blackader, Sir James Don of Newtoun, Sir James Cockburn of that Ilk, Sir Robert Stuart of Allanbank, Sir John Hall of Dunglaſs, Sir William Scot of Harden, Sir James Rocheid of Innerleith, Sir Patrick Hume of Lumſdean, George Hume of Wedderburn, John Swinton of that Ilk, John Rentoun of Lambertoun, John Ker of Moriſtoun, John Ker of Cavers, George Ramſay of Edingtoun, Edgar of Wedderlie, Mr. Alexander Brown of Thornidykes, John Hume of Ninewalls, George Hume of Kimmerghame, Mr. John Belſhes of Toſts, Robert Brown of Blackburn, Hume of Hundwood, Patrick Wardlaw of Berryhaugh, Walter Pringle of Greenknow, George Hume of Baſlindain, William Cockburn of Caldry, George Hume of St. Leonards, Mr. James Daes of Coldingknows, Mr. David Hume of Croſsrig, Mr. James Douglaſs of Earnſlaw, Alexander Hume of Abbay, John Watſon of Jardenfield, Alexander Trotter of Kettleſheils, Thomas Rocheid of Whitſomhill, Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langtoun, and Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart.

For the Shire of *Roxburgh*.

The Marqueſs of *Douglaſs*, the Earl of *Lothian*, the Lord *Newbottle*, the Lord *Jedburgh*, the Lord *Rutherfoord*, Sir William Ker of Greenhead, Sir William Scot of Harden, Sir William Elliot of Stobs, Sir Francis Scot, Sir John Scot of Ancrum, Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchel, the Lairds of Cliſtoun, Chatto, and Frogden, Sir William Bennet of Grubet, Sir Patrick Scot, Sir John Riddel of that Ilk, Sir James Don of Newtoun, Pringle younger of Stitchel, James Don of Smelholm, the Laird of Rutherfoord, Patrick Don of Ottenburn, Sir William Douglaſs of Cavers, Robert Scot of Horſliehill, the Dutcheſs of Buccleughs Chamberlain for the time, the Earl of Roxburghs Chamberlain for the time, Ker of Littledean, William Ainſlie of Black-hill, William Scot of Reaburn, Rutherfoord of Teviotvale, Robert Elliot of Middle-miln, the Provoſt of Jedburgh for the time, Robert Faa Baillie of Melroſs Hallyburton of Muirhouſlaw younger, Rutherfoord younger of Faringtoun, the Laird of Edgarſtoun, and the Baillie of the Regality of Jedburgh Forreſt.

For the Shire of *Selkirk*.

The Earl of *Tarras*, the Laird of Drumelzier, Sir Francis Scot, George Pringle elder of Torwoodlie, the Laird of Torwoodlie younger, Hugh Scot of Gallowſheils, the Laird of Muſlie younger, the Lairds of Gilmerſcleugh and Middleſtead elder and younger, Sir William Scot elder and younger, the Laird of Sintoun, the Laird of Broadmeadows elder, the Laird of Sundhope, the Laird of

Philiphaugh, Baillie of Mitchel-hill, the Laird of Wall Baillie or Chamberlain to the Dutches of Buckcleugh.

For the Shire of *Peebles*.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Mortoun*, Lord William Douglas, Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, the Laird of Drummelzier, the Laird of *Blackbarrony* elder, the Lairds of *Stenhops* elder and younger, the Laird of *Dawick*, the Laird of *Posso*, the Laird of *Haystoun*, the Laird of *Hartrie*, the Laird of *Whitslead*, the Laird of *Polmood*, the Laird of *Hackshay* younger, the Laird of *Cairnmuir*, the Laird of *Kirkoord*, the Laird of *Scotstoun*, the Laird of *Halmyre*, the Laird of *Spittlehaugh*, the Laird of *Cringlty*, the Laird of *Kingside*, Graham of *Slipperfield*, Dr. *Pennicook* of *Romano*, the Laird of *Mannerhall*, John *Balfour* of *Kailzea*, the Laird of *Horsburgh* younger, the Laird of *Little-Ormistoun*, the Laird of *Blyth*, the Laird of *Cardronna*, the Provost of Peebles for the time.

For the Shire of *Lanerk*.

The Duke *of Hamiltoun*, the *Marques of Douglas*, John Lord *Carmichael*, Alexander Lord *Blantyre*, Archibald Earl *of Forfar*, Sir Daniel Carmichael *of Mauldslie*, John Wier *of* Newtoun, William *Baillie of* Hardingtoun, Alexander *Menzies* elder and younger *of* Culterallers, Alexander *Bertoun of* Nisbet, James Lockhart *of* Annistoun, James *Somervel of* Gladstains, John *Baillie* younger *of* Walstoun, William *Denholm of* Westshiel, Sir William Lockhart *of* Carstairs, *Mr.* Andrew Kennedy *of* Clowburn, Sir John Carmichael *of Bonytoun*, William *Baillie of* Littlegil, James Lockhart *of* Cleghorn, George *Baillie of Jervilswood*, the Laird *of* Lee, John Hamilton younger *of* Halcraig, Walter *Lockhart of* Kirktoun, Samuel *Douglas of* Hassilside, Robert Kennedy *of* Auchterfardel, *Ballandine of* Craigmuir, William Lawrie *of Blackwood*, Andrew Hay *of* Craignethen, William Hamilton *of Raploch*, James Young *of* Netherfield, *Mr.* Hugh *Dalrymple of* John Hamilton *of Barncluith*, the *Baillies of* Hamiltoun for the time, *Mr.* John Kincaid *of* Corsbasket, Sir William *Maxwel of* Calderwood, the *Laird of* Torrence, Sir William *Fleming of Ferm*, James *Hamilton of Aikenhead*, Gabriel *Hamilton of* Westburn Corbet *of* Towcorse, Robertoun *of Bedlay*, John Walkinshaw *of Burrowfield*, *Mr.* Henry *Baillie of* Carderoch, the *Baillie of* the Regality *of Glasgow* for the time, the *Laird of Braidisholm*, the *Laird of Auchinvoul*, and *Hamilton of Ardrie*, *Muirhead of* Stevinson, *Mr. Archibald* Nisbet *of* Carfin, the *Laird of* Cleilingtoun, the *Laird of* Dalzel, Sir John *Harper of* Cambushnethem, William *Hamilton of* Wishaw, Thomas Stuart *of* Cultness, William *Stuart of Allantoun*, James Stuart *of Hartwood*, and the Laird *of* Lamingtoun.

For the Shire of *Nithisdale* and *Dumfreis*.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Annandale*, the Lord *Drumlanrig*, Sir James Douglas of Kelhead, Sir Thomas Kilpatrick of Closburn, Sir Robert Lawrie of *Maxweltoun*, Sir Patrick Maxwel of Sprinkel, the Laird of Holmains, the Laird of Craigdarroch, the Laird of Dornock, the Laird of Capinoch, the Laird of Gernsalloch elder, Sir James Johnstoun of Westerraw, the Laird of Lamerscails, James Johnstoun of Corhead, John Johnstoun younger of Westerraw, the Laird of Craigs, the Laird of Stuartoun, Andrew Johnstoun younger of Lockerbie, the Laird of Brekinside, Archibald Murray younger of Duncreif, the Laird of Dormonth, the Laird of Brydkirk, the Laird of Crawfordtoun, the Laird of Enoch, the Laird of Eccles, William Johnstoun of Grantoun, and Mr. Hugh Maxwel of Dalswintoun.

For the Sheriffdom of *Wigtoun*.

The Lord Garleis, Robert Mcdowgal younger of Logan, James Dalrymple of Dunragit, Patrick Herron of Little-park, James Vallange of Poffils, John Mcculloch

loch of Grange, Sir Andrew Agnew Sheriff of Wigtoun, Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan, John Stuart of Fiſgil, Sir John Dalrymple of Stair, the Laird of Logan elder, the Laird of Donkey, the Laird of Caſtleſtuart, the Laird of Craichlaw younger, the Laird of Mochrum the Laird of Garthland, Sir William Maxwel of Monteith, Sir Charles Hay of Park, James Agnew of Lochnaw, John Vans of Barnbarroch.

For the Sheriffdom of *Air*.

The Lord *Montgomery*, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly, William Blair of that Ilk, William Blair younger thereof, David Cunninghame younger of Robertland, the Lairds of Biſhoptoun elder and younger, the Laird of Pearſtoun younger, the Laird of Rowallan, the Laird of Crawfordland, Mr. Alexander Crawford of Ferguſhil, the Laird of Kilbirnie, the Laird of Corſhhil, the Laird of Kelburn, the Laird of Grange, Captain William Hamilton of Ladyland, Hugh Stevinſon of Mountgreenand, Allan Lord Cathcart, Allan Mr. of Cathcart, Major Hugh Buntine, Hugh Montgomery of Coltſ-field, the Magiſtrats of Air and Irving for the time being, the Earl of Eglingtoun, the Earl of Dundonald, Sir William Cunninghame of Capringtoun, Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffan, Mr. Thomas Cochran of Polkellie, Crawford of Carſe, Mr. David Cunninghame of Milcraig, Ronald Chalmers of Polwharn, Richard Cunninghame of Bedlane, the Laird of Dreghorn elder, Charles Lord Creightoun, David Blair of Adamtoun, John Blair younger of Adamtoun, David Boſwel of Auchinleck, *Mr.* William Fullertoun of that Ilk, the Laird of Logan of that Ilk, Robert Dickſon of Sornbeg, Mungo Campbel younger of Nether-place, Sir George Campbel of Ceſnock, Sir John Dalrymple younger of Stair, Mr. James Dalrymple of Killoch, William Cochran younger of Ochiltrie, John Chalmers of Gathgirth, George Roſs of Galſtoun, Hugh Archibald of Dankeith, John Alexander of Boghal, the Earl of Caſſils, the Lord Bargany, the Mr. of Bargany, the Laird of Cairltoun, Quintin Mcilvain of Grimat, James Whiteſoord of Dunduff, John Muir of Auchindrain, Hugh Blair of Blairſtoun, Allan Chalmers of Sanchrie, Mr. John Ferguſon of Barclonachan, James Cunninghame of Aicket, Eccles of Kildonan, and Boyd of Trochrig, Fergus Mccubin of Knockdollian, and Mr. Roderick Mckenzie of Dalvennan.

For the Sheriffdom of *Dumbartoun*.

The Earl of Argile, the Earl of Dundonald, the Lord Boyd, Sir Umphray Colquhoun of Luſs, Mr. William Cochran of Kilmaronock, John Houſtoun younger of that Ilk, Archibald Mccaulay of Ardincaple, John Naper of Kilmahew, John Hadden of Glenegies, John Douglaſs of Mayns, Claud Hamilton of Barns, Alexander Gartſhore of that Ilk, William Stirling of Law, Nicol Buntine of Airdoch, William Colquhoun of Craigtoun, James Hamilton of Hutcheſon, John Campbel Captain of Carrick, Andrew Colquhoun of Garſcadden, Hugh Crawford of Cloberhil, John Campbel of Ardintine, Mr. James Smollet of Pillenflet, William Noble of Fairnie, William Semple of Dulmoock, John Graham of Galingadie, John Whitehill of Keppoch, John Spruel of Milntoun.

For the Sheriffdom of *Bute*.

The Duke of Hamilton his Grace, the Baillie of Arran for the time, the Earl of Argile, the Earl of Eglingtoun, Ninian Bannatyn of Kayms, and Bannatyn younger of Kayms, Charles Stuart of Killcatton, David Boyle of Kelburn, Mr. John Stuart of Eſcog, Archibald Stuart of Kinwhinlick, Ninian Stuart of Largterian, Robert Stuart of Mcknach, John Stuart of Linhael, Cuthbert Stuart of Ardinho, Archibald Glaſs, Sheriff-Deput of *Bute*, Robert Ballenden of Leubaſs, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie, the Magiſtrats of Rotheſay for the time, and Sir James Stuart Sheriff of *Bute*.

For the Sheriffdom of *Renfrew*.

The Earl of Glencairn, the Earl of *D*undonald, the Lord Montgomery, the Lord Roſs, the Lord Blantyre, the Lairds of Houſtoun elder and younger, Sir John Maxwel of Pollock, Sir Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, the Lairds of Greenock elder and younger, the Lairds of Craigens elder and younger, John Porterfield of Duchil, Patrick Fleming of Barochan, Alexander Porterfield of Fullwood, Thomas Crawfurd of Crawfurdsburn elder and younger, Patrick Maxwel of New-wark, John Caldwel of that Ilk, James Hamilton of Aikenhead, George Houſtoun of Johnſtoun, Robert Pollock of that Ilk, Bannantyne of Kellie, George Hutchiſon of Scotſtoun, William Muir of Glanderſtoun, Lawrance Crawfurd of Jardenhill, Colin Campbel of Blythſwood, Gavin Cochran of Craigmuir, James Walkinſhaw of that Ilk, James Oſwald of Fingletoun, John Shaw of Bargarran younger, Robert Hall of Fullbar, Mr. John Cochran of Ferguſly, John Maxwel younger of *D*argavel, Semple of Cathcart, Pollock of Falſide, the Provoſt and Baillies of *Renfrew* for the time, and the Baillies of Paiſly.

For the Sheriffdom of *Stirling*.

The Earl of Mar, the Earl of Callender, the Lord Elphingſtoun, the Lord Cardroſs, the Lord Forreſter, the Laird of Houſtoun, the Laird of Woodhead, the Laird of Bardowie, the Laird of Kilcroych, the Laird of Ballendalloch, the Laird of Bearcroſts, the Laird of Powes, the Laird of Gargannock, the Laird of Goger, Cunninghame of Boquhan, Sir Hugh Paterſon of Bannockburn, the Laird of Polmais, the Laird of Herbertſhire, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerſs, Livingſtoun of Glentirren, and Erskine of Balgowne, Mr. William Livingſtoun of Kilſyth, the Laird of Weſt-quarter, Glaſs of Sauchie, Hadden of Myrtoun.

For the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*.

The *D*uke of Hamilton, The Earl of Linlithgow, the Lord Livingſtoun, the Lord Torphichen, the Lord Cardroſs, the Laird of Dundaſs, the Laird of Riccartoun, the Laird of Bonhard, the Laird of Livingſtoun, the Laird of Barbachlay, Thomas *S*harp of Houſtoun, John Dundaſs of Dudingſtoun, Mr. William Dundaſs of Kincavil, *J*ohn Dundaſs of Maner, *J*ames Monteith of Auldcathie, Thomas Hamilton of Boghead, John Hamilton of Dechmount, Sir John Dalrymple, Mr. William Hamilton, Sir William Hope, John Fairholm of Craigiehall, George Hamilton of Binning, Robert Anſtruther of Wrae, Marjoribanks of Balbardie, Thomas Baillie of Pollkennet.

For the *S*heriffdom of *Perth*.

John *M*arqueſs of Athol, David Viſcount of Stormont, Andrew Lord Rollo, David Lord Ruthven, Sir Colin Campbel of Aberuchil, James Graham of Orchel, John Hadden of Glenagues, *S*ir Robert Murray of Abercairnie, *S*ir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre, *A*dam Drummond of *M*eginch, *A*lexander *S*pittel of Luchat, Thomas Hay of Ball-houſie, *S*ir John *S*tuart of Gairntullie, Mungo Campbel of Burnbank, *S*ir Thomas Moncreif of that Ilk, the Laird of Weem younger, Mr. Patrick Ker of Kilmount, Colin Campbel of *M*onzie, *J*ames Pearſon of Kippenroſs, Patrick Hay of Kirkland, Moncreif of Tippermalloch, Mr. John Blair of Balmyl, Archibald Naper of Boquhaple, Mr. Francis Montgomery of Inchleſlie, David Drummond of Cultmalindie, *J*ames *S*tuart younger of *A*rdvorlick, John Campbel of Clathick, John Drummond of Blair, *A*lexander Duncan of Lundie, Campbel of Bagerſho, Mr. Robert Anderſon of Coleſs, Oliphant of Calſhbeny, Hay of Leyes elder, James Ogilvie of Cluny, William *S*tuart of Ballide, Thomas *S*tuart of *S*tentoun, Patrick *S*tuart of *B*allechan, *S*ir *J*ames Campbel of Lawers, *S*ir John Murray of Drumcairn, Colin Campbel of Munzie, Thomas *S*tuart of Ladywell, David Hallyburton of Pitcurr, John Gray of Crichie, Hallyburton of *F*otherincie, James *B*lair of *A*rdblair, *J*ohn Mitchel of *B*yres, James Graham

of

of Garvoch, Patrick Smith of Methven, Walter Stuart of Kincarathie, John Murray of Pitcullan, Mr. James Elphingſtoun of Comrie, John Buchannan of Arnpryer, Alexander Stuart of Annat, Mr. David Graham Tutor of Gorthie, John Murray of Stravan, William Paton of Panholes, John Williamſon of Barn-hil, John Murray of Arthurſtoun, Mr. Patrick Murray of Dollorie, Charles Stuart of Rotmel, the Laird of Strowan Robertſon, Sir William Stirling of Airdoch, John Stuart of Faſs, Kinloch of Gourdie, Murray of Keilor, Donald Robertſon of Killachangie, James Stuart younger of Orart, Henry Murray of Lochlain,

For the Sheriffdom of *Kincardin.*

The Earl of Mariſhal, the Earl of Southesk, the Viſcount of Arbuthnet, Sir Charles Ramſay of Balmain, Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar, Sir David Carnagie of Pittaro, the Laird of Lauriſtoun, the Laird of Leyes, the Laird of Balbigno, the Laird of Halgreen, the Laird of Elſick, the Laird of Pitgarvie, Alexander Arbuthnet of Knox, George Keith of Whiteriggs Sheriff-deput, Mr. James Falconer of Pheſdo, John Douglaſs of Tilliwhillie, William Barclay of Balmaqueen, William Ramſay of Woodſtoun, and John Barclay of Johnſtoun.

For the Sheriffdom of *Aberdeen.*

John Earl of Errol, George Earl of Mariſhal, William Lord Keith, Charles Earl of Marr, Earl of Panmuir, John Earl of Kintore, William Lord Innerury, William Lord Forbes, and the Maſter his Son, Alexander Lord Saltoun, and the Maſter of Saltoun, Alexander Lord Pitſligo, and the Maſter his Son, the Lord Frazer, Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, Sir John Forbes of Craigivar, Sir James Baird of Auchmedden, Sir George Gordon of Edinglaſſy, John Gordon younger of Fechil, Alexander Gordon Tutor of Pitlurg, Sir James Gordon of Leſmore, the Laird of Udny younger, Robert Udney of Auchterellan, Sir George Skeen of Fintry, Patrick Dun of Tarty, Mr. Alexander Forbes of Foveran, Samuel Forbes younger of Foveran, John Roſs of Roſehill, Frazer of Strichen, Sir Henry Guthrie of King-Edward, James Keith of Tilligonie, Sir William Keith of Ludquharn, John Forbes of Leſlie, Sir John Forbes of Monimusk elder, William Forbes of Monimusk younger, Leith of Whitehaugh, Alexander Cumming of Culter, Elphingſtoun of Glack younger, the Laird of Dice younger, Mr. James Gray of Balgonny, Alexander Skeen of that Ilk, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, Robert Gordon of Cluny, James Innes of Drumgask, Adam Gordon of Achmachie, Francis Roſs of Achloſſin, Sir Robert Innes of Kinnermonie, John Gordon of Braichlie, Forbes younger of Echt, Mr. Thomas Gordon of Crimonmogate, Gordon of Badinſcoth, William Gray of Creichie, William Thoirs younger of Muiresk, John Gordon of Nethermuir, Thomas Forbes of Watertoun, Charles Gordon of Brelack, Adam Gordon of Glenbuicket, John Gordon of Hall-head, Mr. Robert Irvine of Cults, Forbes of Tulloch, James Gordon of Bodom, Caddel of Aſwanly, Sir Charles Maitland of Pittrichie, Thomas Forbes of Echt, George Moriſon of Pittour, Arthur Forbes of Bruix, George Garrioch younger of Kinſtarrie, James More of Stonywood, Mr. James Elphingſton of Logiedurno, Patrick Leſly of Kincraigie, Alexander Roſs of Tilliſnaught, William Forbes of Campbel, Mr. James Keith of Auquhorsk, Andrew Watſon Baillie in Peterhead, Alexander Donaldſon of Little-Drumwhindle, James Gordon of Daach, Robert Burnet of Elrick, James Forbes of Savack, John Logie of Bodom, Leith of Newlands, Leſly of Little-wattle, the Laird of Craigivar younger, Robert Sympſon of Thornſtoun, the Laird of Balfluig younger, George Paton of Grandum, Thomas Menzies of Kinmundie, Henry Forbes of Boyndlie, John Udny of Cultercullen, Mr. Robert Innes of Blairtoun, and Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhoun.

For the Sheriffdom of *Inverneſs.*

The Lord Lovat, the Laird of Mcintoſh, Sir Hugh Campbel of Calder, Lodovick

dovick Grant *of* that Ilk, George Cuthbert *of* Caſtlehill, Duncan Forbes *of* Colloden, William Meintoſh *of* Borland, Mr. William Robertſon *of* Inſhes, Donald Mcintoſh *of* Keillochie, Thomas Cheriſe *of* Muirtoun, the Laird *of* Strichen, the Laird *of* Rillick, Mr. Hugh Frazer *of* Eſcogdel. Duncan Mcpherſon *of* Cluny, the Laird *of* Calder younger, the Laird *of* Mcdonald, the Laird *of* Mcleod, the Laird *of* Glengarie, William Frazer *of* Foyl, Hugh Frazer *of* Belleskin, Hugh Frazer *of* Ballenain,

For the Sheriffdom of *Narin.*

Sir Hugh Campbel of Caldar, Hugh Roſs of Kilrawick, John Hay of Lochloy, Alexander Campbel younger of Calder, David Brodie of Lethen, Alexander Roſs of Clava; David Sutherland of Kinſterie, Archibald Campbel of Kaitcaſtle, Alexander Dumbar of Boath, and William Campbel of Delnice.

For their Sheriffdom of *Cromartie.*

George Viſcount of Tarbat, Mr. Kenneth Mckenzie of Cromartie, Sir George Mckenzie of Roſehaugh, Alexander Urquhart of Newhall, and John Urquhart Fiar thereof his ſon, George Dallas of St. Martins, and Mr. James Dallas younger thereof his ſon, William Urquhart of Braelanguel, Alexander Clunes of Dunskeith, Andrew Frazer of Bennens, and James Frazer of Brae.

For the Shire of *Argile.*

The Earl *of* Argile, Sir Colin Campbel *of* Arkindlaſs, Archibald Lamont *of* that Ilk, Archibald Campbel *of* Strathure, John Campbel Captain *of* Carrick, John Campbel Captain *of* Dunoon, Colin Campbel *of* Ellengreg, Archibald Lamont *of* Silvercraigs, Sir Duncan Campbel *of* Auchinbreck, the Laird *of* Barbreck, the Captain *of* Craigneiſh, Alexander Campbel *of* Kilmartine, Archibald Mclauchlan *of* Craignitarrif, Colin Campbel *of* Teſtennen, Campbel *of* Melfort, John Campbel Tutor *of* Ianerliver, Angus Campbel *of* Kilberry, Archibald Campbel *of* Dunay, Lord Neil Campbel, Sir Hugh Campbel *of* Calder Donald Campbel Baillie *of* Muckarn, or the Baillie thereof for the time, the Laird *of* Lochnel, Archibald Campbel *of* Inverraw, the Tutor *of* Dunſtaffniſh, John Campbel *of* Aires, Alexander Campbel *of* Balcarten, Dowgal Campbel *of* Clanmachrie, John Campbel *of* Ardchatten, Alexander Campbel younger *of* Caddel, Dowgal Campbel *of* Glenfadden, and the Ballie *of* Kintyre for the time, Walter Campbel *of* Skipinich, Duncan Campbel *of* Glencarradel, Duncan Campbel *of* Blarntibbert, John Campbel *of* Killadallage, the Laird *of* Lergie, the Laird *of* Lorn, Archibald Campbel *of* Ouchtomor, and the Baillie *of* Ilay for the time, Donald Campbel *of* Ballinaly, Lauchlan Campbel *of* Dail, the Baillie *of* Jura, the Baillie *of* Collenſy, and the Magiſtrats *of* Inverary.

For the Sheriffdom of *Fife.*

The Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Leven*, the Lord *Melvil*, the Lord *Colvil*, the Maſter of Burghlie, Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhal, Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirren, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitrevie, Monteith of Randefoord, Henderſon of Fordel, Mr. Alexander Spittel of Lewchat, James Robertſon of Newbigging, Mr. John Dempſter of Pitliver, of Spencerfied, Sir Philip Anſtruther of that Ilk, James Watſon of Athernie, Durhame of Largo, Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Lindſay of Wormiſtoun, Mr. James Lumſdain of Stravithie, Dudingſtoun of Samfoord, Fothringhame of Lawhil, David Scot of Scotſtarbit, Mr. Robert Smith of Gibliſtoun, William Anſtruther of that Ilk, Rober Hamilton of Kilbrankmont, John Skeen of Halyardſ elder, of Bogie, Weyms of Kuttelhill, Dowglaſs of Strendry, White of Bannochie, Robert Dowglaſs of Kirkneſs, David Beaton of Balfour, Sir David Arnot of that Ilk, Moncrief of Reddie, Mr. Archibald Hope of Rankeilor, Sir John Aiton

Aiton of that Ilk, Hay of Naughtoun, Nairn of Samford, George Moncreiff of Sauchope, Mr. Robert Lermonth of Balcomie, John Aiton of Kinaldy, Melvil of Caſſingray, James Carmichael of Balinblea, Robert Gedd of Baltridge, and James Lindſay of Cavele.

For the Shire of Kinroſs.

John Lord Burghlie, the Lord Colvil, the Maſter of Burghlie, Sir David Arnot of that Ilk, Robert Dowglaſs of Kirkneſs, Sir John Malcom of Innerteil, John Haliday of Tilleybole, Lindſay of Dowhill, James Rankin of Colden, George Berril Portioner of Kinneſwood, Patrick Robertſon of Smiddihill, the Baillie of Kinroſs for the time, and Sir William Bruce of Kinroſs.

For the Shire of *Forfar.*

The Earl of Southeſk, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Panmure, the Viſcount of Arbuthnet, the Lord Glames, the Lord Ogilvie, Sir George Mckenzie of Roſehaugh, Sir Patrick Lyon of Carſe, Mr. Henry Mauld of Kellie, Mr. James Carnagie of Phinhaven, David Lindſay of Edziel, James Carnagie of Balnamoon, David Halyburton of Pitcur, James Scot of Logie, David Fothringame of Pourie, Sir John Wood of Boningtoun, Duncan of Lundie William Durhame ſometime of Ardoun, now of Grange, James Crichtoun of Ruthven, Gilbert Auchinleck of that Ilk, John Guthrie of that Ilk, Alexander Carnagie Sheriff-Deput of Forfar, John Auchterlony of Guynd, Mr. John Wiſhart of Logie, Robert Young of Auldbar, John Ogilvie of Pitmeves, David Grahame of Fintray, Gray of Crichie, and David Erskine of Dun.

For the Sheriffdom of *Ramff.*

The Earl of *Airly*, the Earl of *Finlator*, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn, Sir James Baird of Auchmedden, Sir George Gordon of Edinglaſſie, the Laird of Troop, George Keith of Northfield, Grant of Dengluglus, Walter Stuart of Boig, James Ogilvie of Puldavie, Thomas Ogilvie in Boigtoun, Alexander Hay of Arnbath Mr. John and Alexander Abercrombies elder and younger of Glaſſach, John Ogilvie of Kempcairn, Ogilvie younger of Kempcairn, Thomas Gordon of Granach, Iones of Edingeith, Stuart of Kilmach, Anderſon younger of Weſtertoun, the Laird of Park-Gordon, Provoſt Stuart, Baillie John Gordon, the Laird of Grant, Patrick Grant of Elchies, Alexander Duff of Braco, Alexander Duff of Kerhmore, Patrick Stuart of Tannachy, Hay of Raneis, Ogilvie of Cantly, Alexander Gordon of Auchynachie, and John Gordon of Dallowchie.

For the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright.*

The Viſcount of *Kenmure*, Richard Murray of Burghtoun, Hugh Mcguffock of Ruſco, Alexander Gordon of Earlſtoun, William Gordon of Shiremure, Adam Newal of Barskeoch, Andrew Herron of Kirrochtree, Patrick Murdoch of Cumloaden, Robert Brown of Corſſmith, David Mculloch of Ardwel, Edward Maxwel of Hills, Robert Greirſon of Dalskeith, William Gordon of Craig, William Mcgie of Balmagie, Thomas Greirſon of Bargaten, Murray of Kevens, Iohn Ewart of Mulloch, Iohn Carſon of Balmangan, Alexander Brown of Kempletoun, the Magiſtrats of Kirkcudbright, and Roger Gordon of Troquhen.

For the Sheriffdom of *Southerland.*

The Earl of Southerland, the Lord Strathnaver, the Lord Duffus, William Southerland of Inverciſſie, Sir Robert Gordon of Embo, Adam Gordon of Dalfolly, Mr. Iohn Gordon of Carrel, Alexander Southerland of Prouſie, Robert Gray of Subo, Patrick Dumbar of Sidera, Robert Murray of Pulroſſie, Angus Mckay of Melneſs, William Mckay of Borley, Angus Mckay of Bighouſe, Hugh Monro of Eribal, John Monro of Inverran.

For the Sheriffdom of *Caithneſs*.

Sir James Sinclar *of* May, Sir George Sinclar *of* Clyth, John Sinclar *of* Murtle, William Sinclar *of* Dunbeath, Sinclar *of* Brimes, David Murray *of* Clerden, Mr. James Innes *of* Sand-ſide, Mr. Alexander Calder of Angingail, Robert Campbel *of* Breneglies, John Sinclar *of* Freſhwick, Lawrence Caddel *of* Lyneger, George Sutherland *of* Forſe, John Sinclar *of* Ubſter, Robert Sinclar *of* Duren, Robert Campbel *of* Dalgavoch, the Sheriff-Deput *of* Caithneſs for the time, Alexander Smart *of* Weſter, the Baillies *of* Thurſo for the time, William Dumbar *of* Hemprigs, John Sinclar *of* Stircog, James Sutherland *of* Auſedale, Mr. Robert Dumbar *of* Orkingail, John Sinclar younger *of* Dumbeath, Pattick Sinclar *of* Southdun, Sinclar *of* Brabſter, Sinclar *of* Hempſter, James Sinclar *of* Lybſter, and James Sinclar *of* Hoy.

For the Sheriffdom of *Elgin*.

The Lord Duffus, the Laird *of* Grant, the Sheriff *of* Murray, the Laird *of* Innes, Sir Robert Gordon, the Laird *of* Brody, the Laird *of* Grange, the Laird *of* Grange-hill younger, the Laird *of* Altar, the Lairds *of* Dumphail elder or younger Sir James Calder *of* Muirtoun, Charles Mckenzie *of* Ironſide, the Laird *of* Cubine, Thomas Urquhart *of* Bunjarge, William Duff *of* Diple, William Brodie *of* Cantfield, John Dumbar *of* Bogs, and Thomas Tulloch *of* Tannachie.

For the Sheriffdom of *Orkney* and *Zetland*.

Sir Archibald Stuart *of* Borrow, Robert Stuart *of* New-wark, William Bellenden *of* Stenhouſe, John Stuart *of* Burgh, William Dowglaſs *of* Egilſhaw, James Baikie *of* Tankerneſs, James Grahame *of* Grahames-hall, Henry Grahame *of* Brackneſs, David Craig *of* Over-ſandy, William Craig *of* Gairſie, Lawrence Sinclar *of* Quendal, Lawrence Stuart *of* Bigtoun, Robert Bruce *of* Sounburgh, Andrew Bruce Tutor *of* Muneſs, Thomas Leſly *of* Uſteneſs, John Giffart *of* Buſta, and James Oliphant *of* Ure.

For the Sheriffdom of *Clackmannan*.

The Earl of Mar, George Viſcount of Tarbat, the Laird of Alva, John Keirie of Gogar, Robert Malin of Tillialtan, George Abercrombie of Bruce of Kennet, the Laird of Tillicoutrie, the Laird of Tillibody, Mr. Francis Maſtertoun of Park-miln, George Stirling, the Baillie of Alloway for the time.

For the Sheriffdom of *Roſs*.

The Viſcount of Tarbat, the Laird of Balnagown, the Laird of Fowlis younger, the Laird of Mcintoſh, Sir George Monro of Culrain, Sir Alexander Mckenzie of Coul, Sir Roderick Mckenzie of Findon Sheriff-Deput, Sir Donald Baine of Tulloch, Alexander Mckenzie of Balnaduchie, Alexander Mckenzie of Gareloch, Alexander Mckenzie of Applecroſs, Roderick Mckenzie of Reideaſtle, Monro of Newmore, David Fearn of Tarliggie, Mr. John Bayne of Delaice, Hector Monro of Drummond, John Monro of Fyers George Roſs of Morinchie, Kenneth Mckenzie of Scatwell, John Forreſter of Culnauld, Walter Roſs of Cowillich, Malcolm Roſs of Kindice, Mr. David Fearn of Pitcalzeon, Donald Roſs of Knockgartie, William Roſs of Aldie, Alexander Roſs younger of Pitkenie; Mr. James Mckulloch of Piltoun, Alexander Roſs of Little-tarrel, Colin Roberſon of Kindice, Alexander Roſs of Eaſterfearn, Roderick Dingwal of Cambuſcurry-upper, Roderick Mcleod of Cambuſcurry-nether, the Provoſt or eldeſt Baillie of Taine being for the time, Alexander Monro of Ardullie, Sir George Mckenzie of Roſehaugh, Mr. Roderick Mckenzie of Kinwhilladrum, Kenneth Mckenzie of Dagmaleuke, Murdoch Mckenzie of Fairburn, Mr. Simeon Mckenzie of Ferrarden, Murdoch Mckenzie of Ardroſs, and William Roſs of Innercharrot.

And

AND Ordains the firſt Meeting of the ſaids Commiſſioners for the ſeveral Shires to be at the Head-Burghs thereof, upon the fourteenth day of *May* next: And appoints the Major part of the ſaids Commiſſioners named for the reſpective Shires, to be a *Quorum* at their firſt Meeting: Who are hereby Impowered to name their Conveener, and to appoint the next Dyet of Meeting, and the Major part of ſuch as ſhall Meet at the ſecond Dyet; or upon Advertiſment from the Conveener at any other Dyet to be a *Quorum*, with power to the ſaids Conveeners for the ſaids Shires *reſpectivè*, to call the Commiſſioners aforeſaid, at ſuch Dyets thereafter, as they ſhall think neceſſary, for the effectual Execution of this Act. And for the Burghs, the Eſtates do Nominat and Appoint the Magiſtrats of the ſame for the time being; With power to them to chooſe Stent-maſters within their reſpective bounds: which Commiſſioners of Shires and Burghs are hereby ordained to accept and diſcharge their Truſt, as they ſhall be anſwerable: And they do hereby Impower the ſaids Commiſſioners, to preſcribe, and ſet down ſuch Rules and Orders within the reſpective Shires and Burghs, as may be moſt effectual for the ſpeedy and eaſie Raiſing, Levying and bringing in of the ſaid Impoſition, and ordaining and doing every other thing that may concern the ſame, and to name their own Clerks and Collectors, for In-gatheing of the ſaid Impoſition, for whom they are to be anſwerable, and to allow them ſuch Fees as they ſhall think fit: Which Fees are hereby Declared to be over and above the foreſaid Impoſition, and no part thereof.

AND the Eſtates do Ordain all Execution Real and Perſonal, to paſs at the Inſtance of the Collector-general, and the Collectors of the reſpective Shires, and Burghs, againſt all perſons deficient in payment of their Proportions, as was in uſe formerly againſt theſe deficient in payment of Ceſs: And alſo impowers the Commiſſioners, by their Officers to Arreſt, Poynd and Deſtrinzie the Goods, and Impriſon the Perſons of the Deficients, ay and while they make Payment of their juſt Proportions and neceſſary Expenſes: And for the more ready and effectual Payment, do alſo Impower the Commiſſioners and Collector-general, to Quarter upon Deficients, with this expreſs Proviſo, that every Horſeman that ſhall be upon the place, ſhall have only free ſingle Quarter alloted to him upon the perſons deficient, or by quartering in Burghs, and Villages, as the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint to be ſatisfied, and payed by the Deficients, and not by thoſe on whom they are quartered, except where they themſelves are Deficient: And in that caſe to have fifteen ſhillings *Scots* a day from the time of preſenting the Order to the Collector, upon whom they are to Quarter until he give them a Liſt of the Deficients, and the Sums wherein they are deficient, and thereafter to Quarter upon the Deficients: And each Dragooner to have ten ſhillings *Scots* a day, and each Foot-man to have four ſhilling *Scots*, or his Dyet as the Commiſſioners ſhall order; and the Commanders of the Party of Horſe, Dragoons or Foot, to have only double Quarters or Pay of an Horſeman, Dragooner or Foot-man, as he ſerves. And Declares that in order to the Quarters and matters relating to the Inbringing of this Impoſition, any three of the Commiſſioners ſhall be a *Quorum*, and who are Impowered to proportion upon, and raiſe from the Deficients the Expenſe and Charge of their Deficiency, and to ſee payment made to theſe on whom the Soldiers are quartered, who were not deficient: And further the Eſtates Declare, that all Officers and Soldiers, Horſe, Dragooners, and Foot, ſhall make due and punctual Payment of their Quarters, Local and tranſient, as the ſame ſhall be appointed by the foreſaids Commiſſioners, according to the Rates of the Countrey. And in caſe the Soldiers do not pay their Quarters, that the Quarters be ſtated betwixt the Quarter-Maſter or other Officers, and any two of the Commiſſioners, and the Accompts being ſtated and ſitted, that they be payed or allowed by the reſpective Collectors, in the firſt end of what is due by the Shire or Burgh where the ſaids Quarters are owing: Providing the ſaids Quarters do not exceed two parts of their Pay, and which ſtated Accompts are to be

allowed to the reſpective Collectors by the Collector General, and to be by him retained of the firſt end of the Troops or Companies Pay. And in caſe the Officers remove before their Accompts can be ſtated, in that caſe the Collectors of the Shires and Burghs are to retain, what after trial the ſaids three Commiſſioners ſhall find reſting, till the Accompts be ſtated in manner foreſaid. And it is hereby Declared, That no Perſons lyable in any part of this Impoſition, ſhall be holden to produce their Diſcharges or Receipts of the ſame, after five years from the date of this Act, unleſs where Diligence hath been done by Denunciation before Elapſing of the ſaid five years. And Ordains this Act to be Printed, and Publiſhed at the Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and at the Mercat-Croſſes of the Head-Burghs of the ſeveral Shires. And for that Effect, Appoints Printed Copies thereof to be ſent to the Sheriff-Clerks of the ſeveral Shires, that they may cauſe Publiſh the ſame accordingly.

XXXIII.

ACT in favours of the Vaſſals and Creditors of Forefaulted Perſons.

April 27. 1689.

THE Eſtates of this Kingdom being fully Reſolved to put the Laws to due and ſpeedy Execution, againſt all Rebellious and Treacherous Subjects, who ſhall not ſubmit to the preſent Government of the Eſtates, under King *William* and Queen *Mary*, So they are moſt willing to Patronize and encourage all thoſe who are True and Loyal to the ſame: And it being one of the great Grievances of this Nation, that in the late Times many Honeſt and Faithful Subjects, have been Ruined and Undone in their Eſtates and Fortunes, for other mens Crims and Rebellions, to which they had no Acceſſion. Therefore the Eſtates, for the further Encouragement of all good Subjects in their Obedience, and that no perſon be puniſhed for the Crime of another; Do Declare and Ordain, that no Vaſſal or Creditor, Perſonal or Real, ſhall be prejudged, or loſe any of their Lands or Eſtates, or any of their true and juſt Sums, reſting to them by their ſaid Superiors or Debitors Forefaulture, unleſs the ſaids Vaſſals or Creditors joyn, Concur with, or Aſſiſt the ſaids Superiors, or Debitors in their Treaſon, or Rebellion. And Ordains theſe Preſents to be Printed, and forthwith Publiſhed at the Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and Head-burghs of the reſpective Shires of this Kingdom,

XXXIV.

ACT for a Contribution to the Iriſh *and* French *Proteſtants.*

April 29. 1689.

THE Eſtates of this Kingdom, taking to their ſerious Conſideration, that there are many deſtreſſed Proteſtants fled out of *Ireland* and *France* into this Kingdom, for Shelter and Refuge, whoſe neceſſitous Condition calls for the Charitable Supply of all good Chriſtians: Therefore the Eſtates do grant Warrand for a voluntar Contribution throughout the whole Kingdom, both in Paroch Churches, and Meeting-houſes, for the Relief of theſe Proteſtants; and that either at the Door of Kirks and Meeting-houſes, or to receive the ſame from Perſons at their privat Houſes, as the Miniſters ſhall think moſt effectual, and that within fifteen days after Intimation out of the Pulpits, in ſuch Paroches where there are preſent *Miniſters*, and allows them to Collect any day within the fifteen days after the Intimation, and before the firſt of *July*, where there are no preſent Miniſters; And Ordains the *Miniſters* to Intimate the ſame upon the twelfth day of *May* next at *Edinburgh*, and the next Lords Day thereafter being the Nineteenth, in each Paroch Church, or Meeting-houſe, on the South ſide of the River of *Tay*; and on the Twenty ſixth day of *May*, being the Lords Day thereafter, in each Paroch Church, or Meeting-houſe on the North ſide of the ſaid River. And the Eſtates do hereby Recommend to the Miniſters of each Presbytery, or Provincial Aſſembly, within which theſe Paroches, having no preſent Miniſters lyes, to preach in the ſaid Paroches;

the

the time they make the ſaid Intimation; and that they, with the aſſiſtance of ſuch of the Parochioners as are beſt qualified for ſuch a charitable work, do make the ſaid Collection; and when the Money is Collected, the Eſtates do hereby Appoint the Collection of each Paroch Church to be delivered to the Moderator of the Presbytery, or Provincial Aſſembly, upon his Receipt, bearing the Sum, to which the Collection of each Paroch extends; of which Receipt, the Receiver is to leave a Copy ſubſcribed by him with the Moderator: And that the Miniſters of the ſeveral Meeting-houſes do likewiſe deliver their Collections to one of their Number, to be appointed by them, upon his Receipt of the ſame, in manner foreſaid: And Ordains the ſaid Moderator and Miniſter thereafter to deliver the ſaid reſpective Collections to Sir *Patrick Murray*, General Receiver, or his Deputs, for the uſe foreſaid, upon his Receipt, with the Liſts of the Paroch Churches, and Meeting-houſes who contribute, and the Sums Collected in each of them, together with the Subſcribed Copies, left with the Moderators, and others foreſaid, of the Receipts granted by them, which ſhall be a ſufficient Exoneration to them. And the ſaid Eſtates do further Ordain, That the Receipts to be granted by the ſaid General Receiver, be lodged in the hands of Sir *John Hall*, upon his granting a Declaration under his Hand, that he hath the ſame in his cuſtody, which Receipts are to be kept by him until the ſaid Money to be Collected ſhall be fully Diſtributed, and ſhall thereafter be delivered by him to the perſons in whoſe favours they are conceived: And Ordains the ſeveral Sheriff-Clerks within this Kingdom, to diſtribute Printed Copies thereof to the reſpective Miniſters in Churches or Meeting-houſes within their Shires, with all convenient diligence. And likeways appoints thir Preſents to be Printed.

XXXV.

Commiſſion to the Committee of Eſtates.

April 29. 1689.

THe Eſtates of this Kingdom Conſidering, that ſeveral Perſons of their Number are neceſſarly Abſent from this Meeting, being Imployed in the Publick Service, and that it will take ſome time before they can return to this place; and upon that and other Conſiderations, it being Reſolved to Adjourn the Meeting of the Eſtates for ſome time; And ſeeing it is Expedient, that during the time of their Adjournment, ſome of every Eſtate be appointed for managing the publick Affairs of the Nation. Therefore the Eſtates do Nominat and Appoint the Perſons afternamed, *viz.* The Marqueſs of *Douglas*, the Marqueſs of *Athol*, the Earls of *Crafurd*, *Southerland*, *Morſoun*, *Lothan*, *Forfar* and *Dundonald*, the Viſcount of *Tarbat*, the Lord *Roſs* and *Carmichael*, Sir *John Maitland* of *Ravelrig*, *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormiſtoun*, Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwart*, Sir *Willian Scot* younger of *Harden*, the Laird of *Lamingtoun*, *Thomas Drummond* of *Riccartoun*, *Duncan Forbes* of *Colloden*, Sir *Hugh Campbil* of *Calder*, and *John Dempſter* of *Phitliver*, Sir *John Hall*, Sir *Charles Halket*, Mr. *William Hamilton*, *James Fletcher*, *Robert Smith*, *John Anderſon* Commiſſioner for *Glaſgow*, *John Mure* Commiſſioner for the Town of *Air*, *Hugh Brown*, and Mr. *Alexander Spittle*, to be a Committee of the Eſtates, during the time of their Adjournment. And Nominats and Appoints the Duke of *Hamilton to be Supernumerary*, and to preſide in the Committee when he ſhall be preſent; And in his Abſence, Impowers them to choiſe their own Preſident. And the Eſtates do give and grant full Power, Warrant and Commiſſioner to them, or any Thirteen of them, their being always three Noblemen, three Commiſſioners for Shires, and three Commiſſioners for Burghs, to meet at *Edinburgh* this ſame day in the afternoon for the firſt Dyet, and thereafter at ſuch times as they ſhall think fit. And to take ſuch Courſe, and give ſuch Orders, Warrants and Inſtructions, as ſhall be neceſſary for proſecuting the Acts already made by the Eſtates. With Power to them upon Information, to

call before them, and ſecure ſuch Perſons as are ſuſpect, and to ſet at Liberty or enlarge ſuch as are already Priſoners, or ſhall hereafter be ſecured, by their Warrant, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe. With Power alſo to them to give ſuch Orders, as they ſhall find requiſite for putting of the Kingdom in a poſture of Defence upon any Emergent, either of a Forraign Invaſion, or Inteſtine Inſurrection, and for making effectual the Levies of the Forces, already appointed by the Eſtates, and Muſtering and Diſpoſing of them, as they ſhall think fit; And to take courſe, that the Impoſition now laid on by the Eſtates, and any bygone Arrears of Ceſs, and other publick Duties be brought in; And with Power to them, in caſe of any important Exigence, which may require a Meeting of the Eſtates before the Day, to which they are Adjourned, to call and Conveen them: And generally to act and do all and ſundry other things requiſite and incumbent to them in the Diſcharge of this Truſt, which may conduce to His Majeſties Service and the publick Good of the Kingdom. And it is hereby Ordained, that none be abſent from the Committee without leave, and that the Committee take care, that there be always a *Quorum* preſent. And the Eſtates appoint this Commiſſion to countinue until they meet again, or that His Majeſties Pleaſure after His Acceptance of the Crown be known therein.

XXXVI.

ACT Adjourning the meeting of the Eſtates.

April 29. 1689.

THE Eſtates of this Kingdom do Adjourn this meeting of the Eſtates, unto the Twenty firſt day of *May* next, at ten a Clock in the Forenoon; and Ordains all the Members thereof to attend that Day.

XXXVII.

Warrant to the Duke of Hamilton *to draw Precepts for paying the Forces.*

May 24. 1689.

THE Eſtates of this Kingdom, Conſidering that the Regiments of Foot, and Troops of Horſe and Dragoons, Raiſed by vertue of the ſeveral Commiſſions granted by them, for ſecurity of the Nation in this Juncture, are now compleat, and that it is neceſſary they ſhould be entred into Pay, and maintained upon the publick Charge: Therefore the Eſtates do Authorize and Impower the Duke of *Hamilton* their Preſident, to draw Precepts upon the General Receiver, for making payment to the Officers and Souldiers of the ſaids Forces, both Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons of their Pay, conform to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, from the day of their reſpective Muſters, or their being together after the expyring of the ten days Proviſion, unto the firſt day of *June* next, and of a Months Pay after the ſaid firſt of *June*. And the Eſtates Declare, That this ſhall extend to Forces in Garriſons, as well as other Forces.

XXXVIII.

A Letter from his Majeſty to the Eſtates, Declaring He had accepted the Crown and taken the Oath, whereof the Tenor follows,

May 24. 1689.

WILLIAM. R.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Commiſſioners ſent by you have preſented your Letter to Us, with your Petition, or Claim of Right, the Grievances, and your Addreſs for turning you into a Parliament, which were all Read in our Preſence; after which the Queen and We did take and Sign the Oath tendered to Us by your ſaids Commiſſioners, which (by GOD's aſſiſtance) We will Religiouſly obſerve.

At our firſt engaging in this Undertaking, We had particular Conſideration and Regard for *Scotland*, and therefore We Emitted a Declaration for that, as well as this Kingdom, which We intend to make good and effectual to you

and

and you shall always find Us ready to Protect you, and assist you in making such Laws as may secure your Religion, Liberties and Properties, and prevent or redress whatever may be justly grievous to you.

We shall never believe that the true Interest of the people and the Crown can be opposit; and shall always account that our greatest Prerogative, to Enact such Laws as may promote Truth, Peace and Wealth in Our Kingdoms.

At your desire, We have resolved to turn you (who are the full Representatives of the Nation) into a Parliament; But, because the Instructions to Our Commissioner, and other things necessary, cannot be expected before the Twenty one instant, to which you are Adjourned; Therefore We do Authorize you to Adjourn your selves to the fifth day of *June* next, against which time you are to require all your Members to be present; That then you may proceed with Unity and Alacrity, to dispatch what Affairs do most conduce to the right Settlement of that Nation. And as *We* do assure you on *Our* part, that *We* will not put the Advantages the Crown may have, in the ballance with the True Interest of the Kingdom: So we do expect on yours, that (all Animosities and privat Interests being laid aside) you will Cheerfully concur with Us, in settling the welfare of the Kingdom, by such Laws as may procure your own Happiness, and establish the publick Good. And so We bid you heartily Farewell.

Given at our Court at Hamptoun-Court, *the seventeenth day of* May, *One thousand six hundred and eighty nine, and of Our Reign the First Year.*

By His Majesties Command, MELVIL.

XXXIX.

A Letter from the Estates to the Kings Majesty, whereof the Tenor follows.

May 24. 1689.

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesties Gracious Letter of the seventeenth instant, gives us occasion to acknowledge, that as with unexpressible satisfaction we look upon the condition we now are in, of being of the number of Your Majesties dutiful Subjects, and so under the Protection and Conduct of our Deliverer, a Prince of so much Wisdom, Justice and Piety; and in a great advance of being freed from the apprehensions als well of hazards threatned from abroad, as of intestine Commotions at home; So we think it our Duty, to render Your Majesty our hearty Thanks, that you have been graciously pleased to comply with our Desire, and to grant that this Meeting should be turned into a Parliament.

In Obedience to your Royal Commands, we have issued forth a Proclamation, Requiring all the Members to be present the Day appointed by Your Majesty; but several of them, very considerable persons, being necessarly engaged, for Securing the peace of the Countrey, to repair to the places of their interests, and there to continue, at least untill the Levies be fully compleated, there is reason to believe, that the Meeting of the Fifth of *June* cannot be so frequent as is necessary for the Great Affairs they may have under their Consideration; Therefore we do humbly desire, that a longer day may be appointed for the Meeting of the Parliament.

The Committee named by us, found it necessary, the time of our Adjournment, to Write to Your Majesty their Letter of the eleventh current, Representing some things they judged conducible for Your Majesties Service, and their Good of the Nation, which Letter we have Considered and Approven, and therefore humbly intreat Your Majesty may look on it, as the Sense of the Estates of this Kingdom assembled in this Meeting.

And to the Effect Your Majesty may get a more particular Account of our Proceedings, we desire You will be pleased to allow the Duke of *Hamilton* our President (whose Zeal and Affection for Your Majesties Service, and Prudence and Vigilancy for the Protestant Religion, and true Interest of the Nation, has emi-

minently appeared on this Occasion) and with him the Lord *Ross*, Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwart*, and *Mr. William Hamilton*, three of our Number, to attend Your *Majesty*, to give you more full Information of some things Expedient, to be known by Your Majesty before the Meeting of Your Parliament, being loath to trouble Your *Majesty* further than the necessity of Your Service doth oblige us; we pray God to give Your *Majesty* a long and happy Reign over us. Signed by Warrand, and in Name of the Estates, by our President,

May it please Your Majesty,
Your Majesties most humble,
most Obedient and Faithful
Subject and Servant,
HAMILTON P.

XL.

ACT Adjourning the Meeting of the Estates.

May 24. 1689.

Forasmuch as the King's Majesty, by a Letter under His Royal Hand to the *Meeting* of the Estates of this Kingdom hath signified, That at their Desire His Majesty has resolved to turn them into a Parliament, and Authorized them to Adjourn themselves to the Fifth Day of *June* next, against which time they are appointed to Require all their Members to be present, that then they may proceed to dispatch what Affairs do most conduce to the right settlement of the Nation. The Estates of this Kingdom, conform to His Majesties Warrand, Do Adjourn this Meeting of the Estates, unto the Fifth Day of *June* next; And do Ordain and Require all the Members to be present, and attend that Day, to the Effect mentioned in his Majesties Letter aforesaid; And grants Warrand to Heraulds, Macers, or Pursevants, immediatly to pass to the Mercat-cross of *Edinburgh*, and there with Sound of Trumpet, to make Publication of these Presents, that none may pretend ignorance.

Collected and Extracted from the Records of the Convention of Estates, by us under-Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by Their Majesties for Exercing the Office of Clerk Register.

BEILHAVEN, RO: BALFOUR,
THO: BURNET, DUN: CAMPBEL,
J: HAY.

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THE

LAWS & ACTS

Made in the First

PARLIAMENT

Of Our moſt High and Dread SOVERAIGNS,

WILLIAM & MARY,

By the Grace of GOD, KING and QUEEN of SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, *and* IRELAND, *Defenders of the Faith.*

Holden and begun at *Edinburgh*, *June* 5. 1689.

By His Grace *WILLIAM* Duke of *Hamilton*, Marqueſs of *Cliſdale*, Earl of *Arran* and *Lanerk*, Lord *Aven*, *Polmont* and *Machan-ſhire*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*, and Preſident of Their *MAJESTIES* moſt Honourable Privy Council of *Scotland*.

Their MAJESTIES High Commiſſioner for Holding this Parliament, by vertue of a Commiſſion under Their Majeſties Great Seal of this KINGDOM.

With the ſpecial Advice and Conſent of the *Eſtates* of *Parliament*.

Collected and Extracted from the Regiſters and Records of Parliament by *John* Lord *Beilhaven*, *Robert* Maſter of *Burligh*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*, Sir *Duncan Campbel* of *Auchinbreck*, and *John Hay* of *Park*; Commiſſioners appointed by Their Majeſties for Exercing the Office of Clerk Regiſter to Their Majeſties Council, Regiſters and Rolls, *&c.*

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Succeſſors of *Andrew Anderſon*, Printer to Their moſt Excellent Majeſties, 1690.

CUM PRIVILEGIO. [M]

THE

LAWS & ACTS

Made in the First

PARLIAMENT

Of Our most High and Dread SOVERAIGNS,

WILLIAM & MARY,

By the Grace of GOD, KING and QUEEN of SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and IRELAND, Defenders of the Faith.

Holden and begun at Edinburgh, June 5. 1689

By His Grace WILLIAM Duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Clydsdale, Earl of Arran and Lanark, Lord Aven, Polmont and Machan shire, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and President of Their MAJESTIES most Honourable Privy Council of Scotland.

Their MAJESTIES High Commissioner for Holding this Parliament, by vertue of a Commission under Their Majesties Great Seal of the KINGDOM.

With the special Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament.

Collected and Extracted from the Registers and Records of Parliament by John Lord Berlhaven, Robert Master of Burleigh, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, Sir Duncan Campbel of Auchinbrech, and John Hay of Park; Commissioners appointed by Their Majesties for exercing the Office of Clerk Register to Their Majesties Council, Registers and Rolls, &c.

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, Printer to Their most Excellent Majesties, 1689.
CUM PRIVILEGIO.

[M]

LAWS & ACTS
Made in the FIRST
PARLIAMENT
Of Our High and Dread SOVERAIGNS,
WILLIAM & MARY,
By the Grace of GOD, KING and QUEEN of SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE *and* IRELAND, *Defenders of the Faith.*

Holden and begun at *Edinburgh*, the fifth day of *June*, 1689.

I.
ACT Declaring the Meeting of the Estates to be a Parliament.
June 5. 1689.

THe King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of this Kingdom presently Assembled, Do Enact and Declare, That the three Estates now met together this fifth of *June*, 1689. Consisting of the Noblemen, Barons and Burrows, are a Lawful and Free Parliament, and are hereby Declared, Enacted and Adjudged to be such, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, notwithstanding of the want of any new Writs, or Proclamation for Calling the same, or the want of any other Solemnity, And that all Acts and Statutes to be past therein, shall be Received, Acknowledged and Obeyed by the Subjects, as Acts of Parliament, and Laws of this Kingdom. And it is hereby Declared, That it shall be High Treason for any Persons to Disown, Quarrel, or Impugn the Dignity and Authority of this Parliament, upon any pretence whatsoever. And Ordains these Presents to be Published at the Mercat-cross of *Edinburgh*, that none pretend Ignorance.

II.
ACT Recognizing Their Majesties Royal Authority.
June 17. 1689.

THe Estates of Parliament Considering, that the King and Queens Majesties have accepted of the Crown of this Realm, Tendered to Them by the Meeting of the Estates in their *Claim of Right*, Dated the eleventh Day of *April* last, and according thereto have sworn the Oath appointed by Law to be taken by all Kings and Queens of this Realm, before they Exerce their Regal Power: Therefore the Estates of Parliament for themselves, and in Name and behalf of the whole Subjects of this Kingdom Represented by them, Do hereby Assert, Recognize and Acknowledge Their Majesties Royal Power and Authority over the said Kingdom, and Their undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown thereof: Likeas Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the saids Estates of Parliament, Do Declare, That it is High Treason in any of the Subjects of this Kingdom, by Writing, Speaking, or any other manner of way to Disown, Quarrel, or Impugn Their Majesties Royal Power and Authority, or Right and Title to the Crown. And further, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Do Statute and Ordain, That the *Oath of Allegiance* hereunto subjoyned, shall be Sworn and Subscribed by all the Members and

Clerks of Parliament, and by all other Persons presently in Publick Trust, Civil or Military, or who shall be hereafter called to any publick Trust within the Kingdom; And do hereby Retreat and Rescind all preceeding Laws and Acts of Parliament, in so far as they Impose any other Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, Declarations and Tests, excepting the Oath *De Fideli.*

Follows the Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. *Do sincerely Promise and Swear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to Their Majesties, King* William *and Queen* Mary. *So help me* GOD.

III.

ACT Abolishing Prelacy.

July 22. 1689.

WHEREAS the Estates of this Kingdom in their Claim of Right, of the Eleventh of *April* last, Declared, that Prelacy, and the Superiority of any Office in the Church above Presbyters, Is and hath been a great and insupportable Grievance to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the generality of the People, ever since the Reformation, they having Reformed from Popery by Presbyters, and therefore ought to be Aboliſhed: OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do hereby abolish Prelacy, and all Superiority of any Office in the Church in this Kingdom above Presbyters; and hereby Rescinds, Casses and Annuls the First *Act* of the Second *Sess.* of the First *Parl.* of King *Charles* the Second, and the Second *Act* of the Third *Sess.* of the First *Parl.* of King *Charles* the Second, and the Fourth *Act* of the Third *Parliament* of King *Charles* the Second, and all other Acts, Statutes and Constitutions, in so far allanerly as they are inconsistent with this Act, and do establish Prelacy, or the Superiority of Church-Officers above Presbyters. And the King and Queens Majesties do Declare, that They, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of this Parliament, will settle by Law that Church-Government in this Kingdom, which is most agreeable to the Inclinations of the People.

IV.

ACT Rescinding the Forefeiture of the late Earl of Argile.

August 1. 1689.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and the Estates of Parliament, Considering that the Estates of this Kingdom in their Claim of Right, of the Eleventh of *April* last, Declared, that the causing Pursue and Forefeit several Persons, upon stretches of old and abſolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak pretences, upon lame and defective Probation; And particularly the late Earl of *Argile*, to the Scandal and Reproach of the Justice of the Nation, are contrary to Law: Therefore Their Majesties with the Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do hereby Rescind, Retreat, Cass and Annul the Doom and Sentence of Forefeiture pronounced by the Lord Justice-General, and Commissioners of Justiciary, against the said deceast *Archibald* Earl of *Argile*, upon the Twenty third day of *December*, 1681. And the Act of Parliament in the Month of *May*, 1685, Ratifying and Approving the same, the thirty sixth *Act* of the said Parliament, anent the Address against the said late Earl; and the Fourtieth *Act* of the same Parliament, Entituled, *Act of Annexation of the Offices belonging to the late Earl of* Argile, With all that has followed, or may follow upon the said Forefeiture: And Declares the same to have been from the beginning, to be now and in all time coming, Void, Null, and of none Avail, Force, Strength or Effect: And restores *Archibald* now Earl of *Argile*, and the rest of the Children of the said deceast Earl, and their Posterity, against the said Forefeiture, and all that has followed thereon by way of Justice. And Ordains the foresaid Address to be expunged and razed out of the Records.

V.

V.

ACT Salvo Jure Cujuſlibet.

Auguſt 2. 1689.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, taking to Conſideration, that there are ſeveral Acts, and others paſt and made in this Seſſion of Parliament, in favours of particular perſons, without calling or hearing of ſuch as may be thereby concerned and prejudged: Therefore Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Statutes and and Ordains, that all ſuch particular Acts, and others paſt in manner foreſaid, ſhall not prejudge any third party of their lawful Rights, nor of their Actions and Defences competent thereupon, before the making of the ſaids particular Acts; and the Lords of Seſſion, and all other Judges within this Kingdom, ſhall be obliged to judge betwixt Parties according to their ſeveral Rights ſtanding in their perſons before the making of the ſaids Acts: All which are hereby Expoued, and Declared to have been made *Salvo Jure Cujuſlibet.*

VI.

ACT of Adjournment.

Auguſt 2. 1689.

THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES, Declares this Parliament Current, and Adjourns the ſame to the Eighth day of *October* next to come; Ordaining all Members, Noblemen, Commiſſioners for Shires and Burrows, and all others having Intereſt, to attend that day; and that there be no new Elections in Shires or Burghs, except upon the death of any of the preſent Commiſſioners.

Collected and Extracted from the Regiſters and Records of Parliament, by us Under-ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by Their Majeſties, for Exercing the Office of Clerk-Regiſter.

Beilhaven, R. Balfour,
Tho. Burnet, Dun. Campbel,
J. Hay.

A

TABLE

Of the Printed ACTS,

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2	Act Recognizing Their Majeſties Royal Authority.	*Ibid.*
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4	Act Reſcindig the Forefeiture of the late Earl of *Argile.*	*Ibid.*
5	Act Salvo Jure Cujuſlibet.	3
6	Act Of Adjournment.	*Ibid.*

V.

ACT Salvo Jure Cujusdibet.

August 2. 1689.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, taking to Consideration, that there are several Acts, and others past and made in this Session of Parliament, in favours of particular persons, without calling or hearing of such as may be thereby concerned and prejudged: Therefore Their Majesties with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statutes and and Ordains, that all such particular Acts and others past in manner foresaid, shall not prejudge any third party of their lawful Rights, nor of their Actions and Defences competent thereupon, before the making of the said particular Acts; and the Lords of Session, and all other Judges within the Bounds, shall be obliged to judge betwixt Parties according to their several Rights Landing in their persons before the making of the said Acts: All which are hereby Exponed, and Declared to have been made *Salvo Jure Cujusdibet.*

V.

ACT of Adjournment.

August 2. 1689.

THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES, Declares this Parliament Current, and Adjourns the same to the Eighth day of *October* next to come; Ordaining all Members, Noblemen, Commissioners for Shires and Burrows, and all others having interest, to attend that day; and that there be no new election in Shires or Burghs, except upon the death of any of the present Commissioners.

Collected and Extracted from the Register and Records of Parliament by Alexander Lindsay Jr. Commissioner appointed by Their Majesties for Exerring the Office of Clerk Register.

Bellhaven, R. Calhoun,
Tho. Burnet, Duc. Campbell,
J. Ling.

A

TABLE

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5	*Act Salvo Jure Cujusdibet.*	3
6	*Act* Of Adjournment.	*Ibid.*

THE LAWS & ACTS

Made in the Second SESSION of the First

PARLIAMENT

Of Our High and Dread SOVERAIGNS

WILLIAM & MARY,

By the Grace of GOD, *KING and* QUEEN *of* SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, *and* IRELAND, *Defenders of the Faith.*

Holden at *Edinburgh*, *April* 25. 1690.

By a Noble Earl, *GEORGE* Earl of *MELVILL*, Viſcount of *Kirkaldie*, Lord *Raith*, *Moniemaill* and *Balwearie*, Sole Secretary of State for the KINGDOM of *SCOTLAND.*

Their MAJESTIES High Commiſſioner for Holding this Parliament, by vertue of a Commiſſion under Their Majeſties Great Seal of this KINGDOM.

With the ſpecial Advice and Conſent of the *Eſtates* of *Parliament.*

Collected and Extracted from the Regiſters and Records of Parliament by *John* Lord *Beilhaven*, *Robert* Maſter of *Burligh*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*, Sir *Duncan Campbel* of *Auchinbreck*, and *John Hay* of *Park*; Commiſſioners appointed by Their Majeſties for Exercing the Office of Clerk Regiſter to Their Majeſties Council, Regiſters and Rolls, *&c.*

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Succeſſors of *Andrew Anderſon*, Printer to Their moſt Excellent Majeſties, 1690.
CUM PRIVILEGIO.

THE
LAWS & ACTS

Made in the Second SESSION of the Firſt

PARLIAMENT

Of Our High and Dread SOVERAIGNS

WILLIAM & MARY,

By the Grace of GOD, KING and QUEEN of
SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE,
and IRELAND, Defenders of the Faith.

LAWS and ACTS
Made in the SECOND SESSION of the FIRST
PARLIAMENT
Of Our Most High and Dread SOVERAIGNS
WILLIAM and MARY,
By the Grace of GOD, KING *and* QUEEN *of* SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE *and* IRELAND, *Defenders of the Faith.*

Holden at *EDINBURGH* the 25 day of *April*, 1690.

I.

ACT Rescinding the First Act of the Second Parliament, 1669.

April 25. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, taking into Their Consideration, that by the Second Article of the Grievances presented to Their Majesties, by the Estates of this Kingdom; It is Declared, that the first Act of the Second Parliament of King *Charles* the Second, Entituled, *Act asserting His Majesties Supremacy over all persons, and in all Causes Ecclesiastical*, is inconstent with the establishment of the Church-Government now desired, and ought to be abrogat. Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, do hereby Abrogat, Rescind and annull the foresaid Act, and Declares the same in the whole Heads, Articles and Clauses thereof, to be of no force or effect in all time coming.

II.

ACT Restoring the Presbyterian Ministers, who were thrust from their Churches since the first day of January, 1661.

April 25. 1690.

FORASMUCH, as by an Act of this present Parliament, relative to, and in prosecution of the Claim of Right, Prelacy, and the Superiority of Church-Officers above Presbyters, is aboliſhed; and that many Ministers of the Presbyterian perswasion, since the first of *January* One thousand six hundred sixty one, have been deprived of their Churches, or bainshed for not conforming to Prelacy, and not complying with the courses of the time. Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Ordain and Appoint, that all these Presbyterian Ministers yet alive, who were thrust from their Charges since the first day of *January*, One thousand six hundred sixty one, or banished for not conforming to Prelacy, and not complying with the courses of the time, have forthwith free access to their Churches, that they may presently exercise the Ministry in these Parishes, without any new Call thereto; and allows them to bruik and enjoy the Benefices and Stipends thereunto belonging, and that for the whole Cropt One thousand six hundred eighty nine, and immediatly to enter to the Churches and Manses, where the Churches are vacant, and where they are not vacant, then their entry thereto is Declared to be the half of the Benefice and Stipend, due and payable at *Michaelmass* last, for

the half year immediatly preceeding, betwixt *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmass*; Declaring that the present Incumbent shall have right to the other half of the Stipend and Benefice payable for the *Whitsunday* last bypast: And to the effect that these Ministers may meet with no stop or hinderance, in entering immediatly to their Charges, the present Incumbents in such Churches, are hereby appointed upon intimation hereof, to desist from their Ministry in these Parishes, and to remove themselves from the Manses and Gleibs thereunto belonging, betwixt and *Whitsunday* next to come, that the Presbyterian Ministers formerly put out, may enter peaceably thereto. And appoints the Privy Council to see this Act put to execution.

III.

ACT Concerning the Election of Committees of Parliament.

May 8. 1690.

FORASMUCH as the Meeting of the Estates of this Kingdom, did by their Vote of the thirteenth of *April*, one thousand six hundred and eighty nine, Represent amongst other Grievances, That the Commitee of Parliament, called the Articles, is a great Grievance to the Nation, and that there ought to be no Committees of Parliament, but such as are freely chosen by the Estates, to prepare Motions and Overtures, that are first made in the House; THEREFORE OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do hereby Discharge and Abrogate in all time coming, the foresaid Committee of Parliament, called the Articles: And further Cas, Annual, and Rescind the *1st Act, 3d Session, Parl. 1st, Ch.* the *2d*, anent the way and manner of Election of the Lords of the Articles, with all other Acts, Laws and Constitutions establishing the said Committee, or Lords of Articles. Likeas, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, Do hereby Enact and Declare, That this present, and succeeding Parliaments, and three Estates thereof, may choose and appoint Committees of what numbers they please, there being always an equal number of each Estate to be chosen, *viz.* The Noblemen by the Estate of Noblemen, the Barons by the Estate of Barons, and the Burrows by the Estate of Burrows, for preparing all Motions and Overtures, first made in the House, and they may alter and change the saids Committees at their pleasure, without prejudice always to the Estates of Parliament, to Treat, Vote, and conclude upon matters proponed, or are brought before them in plain Parliament, without Committees, as they shall think fit; And also providing, that in all Committees to be hereafter appointed, some of the Officers of State may be present, by Their Majesties, or Their Commissioners appointment, as to them shall seem necessary, and that to the effect, and with power to the saids Officers of State, present in the saids Committees, freely to propose and debate allanerly, but not to Vote. Declaring, Likeas it is hereby Declared, that no Officers of State shall be otherwise admitted in any Committee of Parliament, but as it is here allowed; but prejudice always to the Estate of the Noblemen to choose such of their own Bench as are Officers of State, to be Members of the Committees, if they think fit.

IV.

ACT anent Electors of Commissioners to Parliament, their taking the Oath of Allegiance.

May 12. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, and the Estates of Parliament considering, That it is the Duty of all Subjects, to take the Oath of Allegiance, if required thereto; Do therefore hereby Ordain, Statute, and Enact, That all Electors, either in Shires or Burghs-Royal, of Commissioners to be sent to Parliaments, or Conventions of Estates, do at their Meetings for making the saids Elections, and before they proceed thereto, Take and Subscribe the

the Oath of Allegiance, contained in the Claim of Right, and Act of Parliament, Recognizing Their Majesties Authority; with Certification, that if they do not, they shall not only be rejected from Voting in the saids Elections, and excluded the Meeting, but if they shall presume to stay. or Vote therein, their Votes shall not be reckoned, and they themselves shall be Fineed in the Sum of one thousand Merks besides.

V.

ACT Ratifying the Confession of Faith, and settling Presbyterian Church Government.

June 7. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and three Estates of Parliament, conceiving it to be their bound Duty, after the great Deliverance that God hath lately wrought for this Church and Kingdom, in the first place to settle and secure therein, the true Protestant Religion, according to the truth of God's Word, as it hath of a long time been professed within this Land: As also, the Government of Christ's Church within this Nation, agreeable to the Word of God, and most conducive to the advancement of true Piety and Godliness, and the establishing of Peace and Tranquillity within this Realm; And that by an Article of the Claim of Right, it is Declared, That Prelacy, and the Superiority of any Office in the Church above Presbyters, is, and hath been a great and unsupportable Grievance and Trouble to this Nation, and contrary to the inclinations of the generality of the people ever since the Reformation, they having Reformed from Popery by Presbyters, and therefore ought to be Abolished; Likeas, by an *Act* of the last *Session* of this *Parliament*, Prelacy is Abolished: Therefore their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the saids three Estates, Do hereby Revive, Ratifie and perpetually Confirm, all Laws, Statutes and Acts of Parliament, made against Popery and Papists, and for the maintenance and preservation of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and for the true Church of Christ within this Kingdom, in so far as they confirm the same, or are made in favours thereof. Likeas, they by these presents, Ratifie and Establish the *Confession of Faith*, now read in their presence, and Voted and Approven by them, as the publick and avowed Confession of this Church, containing the sum and substance of the Doctrine of the Reformed Churches; (which Confession of Faith is subjoyned to this present Act.) As also, They do Establish, Ratify, and Confirm the Presbyterian Church Government and Discipline: That is to say, the Government of the Church by Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies, Ratified and Established by the 114 *Act*, *Pa. 6. Par.* 12. *anno* 1592. Entituled, *Ratification of the liberty of the true Kirk*, &c. And thereafter received by the general consent of this Nation, to be the only Government of Christ's Church within this Kingdom; Reviving, Renewing, and Confirming the foresaid *Act* of Parliament, in the whole Heads thereof, except that part of it relating to Patronages, which is hereafter to be taken into consideration: and Rescinding, Annulling, and making void the *Acts* of Parliament following, *viz. Act anent Restitution of Bishops, Pa. 6. Parl.* 18. *Cap.* 2. *Act Ratifying the Acts of the Assembly*, 1610. *Pa. 6. Parl.* 21. *Cap.* 1. *Act anent the Election of Arch-Bishops and Bishops*, Pa. 6. *Parl.* 22. *Cap.* 1. Act Entituled, *Ratification of the five Articles of the General Assembly at* Perth, *Pa. 6. Par.* 23. *Cap* 1. Act Entituled, *For the Restitution, and Re-establishment of the ancient Government of the Church, by Arch-bishops and Bishops, Ch.* 2. *Par.* 1. *Sess.* 2. *Act* 1st *Anent the constitution of a National Synod, Ch.* 2 *Par.* 1. *Sess.* 3: *Act.* 5 *Act against such as refuse to depone against Delinquents, Ch.* 2. *Par.* 2. *Sess.* 2. *Act* 2. Act Entituled, *Act acknowledging and asserting the Right of Succession to the Imperial Crown of* Scotland, *Ch.* 2. *Par.* 3. *Act* 2. Act Entituled, *Act anent Religion*

gion and the Teſt, Ch. 2. *Par.* 3. *Act.* 6. With all other Acts, Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and Proclamations, and that in ſo far allanerly as the ſaids Acts and others generally and particularly above-mentioned, are contrary, or prejudicial to, inconſiſtant with, or derogatory from, the Proteſtant Religion, and Presbyterian Government, now eſtabliſhed; and allowing and declaring, that the Church-Government, be eſtabliſhed in the hands of, and exerciſed by, theſe Preſbyterian Miniſters, who were Outed ſince the firſt of *January* 1661. For Nonconformity to Prelacy, or not complying with the Courſes of the times, and are now Reſtored by the late Act of Parliament, and ſuch Miniſters and Elders only as they have admitted, or received, or ſhall hereafter admit, or receive: And alſo that all the ſaid Presbyterian Miniſters have, and ſhall have Right to the Maintenance, Rights, and other Priviledges, by Law provided, to the Miniſters of Chriſt's Church within this Kingdom, as they are, or ſhall be legally admitted to particular Churches. Likeas, in purſuance of the Premiſſes, Their Majeſties, Do hereby appoint the firſt Meeting of the General Aſſembly of this Church, as above eſtabliſhed, to be at *Edinburgh*, the third *Thurſday* of *October* next to come, in this inſtant year, 1690. And becauſe many conform Miniſters either have deſerted, or were removed from Preaching in their Churches, preceeding the thirteenth day of *April*, 1689. And others were deprived for not giving obedience to the Act of the Eſtates, made in the ſaid 13 of *April*, 1689. Entituled, *Proclamation againſt the owning of the late King* James, *and appointing publick Prayers for King* William *and Queen* Mary: Therefore Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Do hereby Declare all the Churches, either Deſerted, or from which the conform Miniſters were removed, or deprived, as ſaid is to be Vacant, and that the Presbyterian Miniſters exerciſing their Miniſtry, within any of theſe Paroches, (or where the laſt Incumbent is dead) by the deſire or conſent of the Paroch, ſhall continue their poſſeſſion, and have right to the Benefices and Stipends, according to their entry in the year, 1689. And in time coming, ay and while the Church, as now eſtabliſhed, take further courſe therewith. And to the effect, the Diſorders that have hapned in this Church, may be redreſſed: Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Do hereby allow the general Meeting, and Repreſentatives of the foreſaid Presbyterian Miniſters and Elders, in whoſe hands the exerciſe of the Church Government is eſtabliſhed, either by themſelves, or by ſuch Miniſters and Elders as ſhall be appointed and authorized Viſitors by them, according to the cuſtom and practice of Presbyterian Government throughout the whole Kingdom, and ſeveral parts thereof, to try and purge out, all inſufficient, negligent, ſcandalous and erroneous Miniſters, by due courſe of Eccleſiaſtical Proceſs, and Cenſures; and likeways, for redreſſing all other Church-diſorders. And further, it is hereby provided, that whatſoever Miniſter, being conveened before the ſaid General Meeting, and Repreſentatives of the Presbyterian Miniſters and Elders, or the Viſiters to be appointed by them, ſhall either prove contumacious in not appearing, or be found guilty, and ſhall be therefore Cenſured, whether by Suſpenſion, or Depoſition, they ſhall *Ipſo Facto* be Suſpended from, or Deprived of their Stipends and Benefices.

Follows

Follows the foresaid Confession of Faith.

CHAP. I. *Of the Holy Scripture.*

ALthough the Light of Nature, and the Works of Creation and Providence, do so far manifest the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of God, as to leave men inexcusable; yet are they not sufficient to give that knowledge of God, and of his will, which is necessary unto Salvation. Therefore it pleased the Lord at sundry times, and in divers manners, to reveal himself, and to declare that his will unto his Church; and afterwards for the better preserving, and propagating of the Truth, and for the more sure establishment and comfort of the Church, against the corruptions of the flesh, and the malice of Satan and of the World; to commit the same wholly unto writing; which maketh the holy Scripture to be most necessary; those former ways of Gods revealing his Will unto his people being now ceased.

II. Under the name of holy Scripture, or the Word of God written, are now contained all the Books of the Old and New Testaments, which are these.

Of the Old Testament.		*Of the New Testament,*
Genesis	Ecclesiastes	*The Gospel according to*
Exodus	The Song of Songs	Matthew
Leviticus	Isaiah	Mark
Numbers	Jeremiah	Luke
Deuteronomy	Lamentations	John
Joshua	Ezekiel	The Acts of the Apostles
Judges	Daniel	Paul's Epistles to the Romans
Ruth	Hosea	I. Corinthians
I. Samuel	Joel	II. Corinthians
II. Samuel	Amos	Galatians
I. Kings	Obadiah	Ephesians
II. Kings	Jonah	Philippians
I. Chronicles	Micah	Colossians
II. Chronicles	Nahum	I. Thessalonians
Ezra	Habakkuk	II. Thessalonians
Nehemiah	Zephaniah	I. Timothy
Esther	Haggai	II. Timothy
Job	Zechariah	Titus
Psalms	Malachi.	Philemon
Proverbs		The Epistle to the Hebrews
		The Epistle of James
		The first and second Epistles of Peter
		The first, second, & third Epistles of John
		The Epistle of Jude
		The Revelation of John.

All which are given by inspiration of God, to be the Rule of Faith and Life.

III. The Books commonly called Apocrypha, not being of Divine Inspiration, are no part of the Canon of the Scripture; and therefore are of no Authority in the Church of God, nor to be any otherwise approved or made use of, than other humane Writings.

IV. The Authority of the holy Scripture, for which it ought to be believed and obeyed; dependeth not upon the testimony of any man, or Church; but wholly upon God, (who is truth it self) the Author thereof; and therefore it is to be received, because it is the Word of God.

V. We may be moved and induced by the Testimony of the Church, to an high and reverend esteem of the holy Scripture, and the heavenliness of the Matter, the efficacy of the Doctrine, the Majesty of the Stile, the consent of all the parts, the scope of the Whole, (which is to give all glory to God,) the full discovery it makes of the only way of mans Salvation, the many other incomparable Excellencies, and the intire perfection thereof, are Arguments whereby it doth abundantly evidence it self to be the Word of God; yet notwithstanding, our full perswasion and assurance of the infallible truth, and Divine authority thereof, is from the inward work of the holy Spirit, bearing witness by and with the Word in our hearts.

VI. The whole counsel of God concerning all things necessary for his own Glory, mans Salvation, Faith and Life, is either expressly set down in Scripture, or by good and necessary consequence, may be deduced from Scripture: unto which nothing at any time is to be added, whether by new Revelations of the Spirit, or Traditions of men; nevertheless, we acknowledge the inward Illumination of the Spirit of God to be necessary for the saving understanding of such things, as are revealed in the Word: and that there are some circumstances concerning the Worship of God, and Government of the Church, common to humane Actions and Societies, which are to be ordered by the Light of Nature and Christian Prudence, according to the general Rules of the Word, which are always to be observed.

VII. All things in Scripture are not alike plain in themselves, nor alike clear unto all: yet those things which are necessary to be known, believed, and observed for Salvation, are so clearly propounded and opened in some place of Scripture or other, that not only the learned, but the unlearned, in a due use of the ordinary means may attain to sufficient understanding of them.

VIII. The Old Testament in Hebrew (which was the native language of the people of God of old) and the New Testament in Greek, (which at the time of the writing of it, was most generally known to the Nations) being immediatly inspired by God, and by his singular care and providence kept pure in all ages, are therefore Authentical, so as in all controversies of Religion, the Church is finally to appeal unto them. But, because these Original Tongues are not known to all the people of God, who have right unto, and interest in the Scriptures, and are commanded in the fear of God, to read and search them; therefore they are to be Translated into the vulgar Language of every Nation unto which they come, that the word of God dwelling plentifully in all, they may worship him in an acceptable manner, and through patience and comfort of the Scriptures, may have hope.

IX. The infallible Rule of Interpretation of Scripture, is the Scripture it self: and therefore, when there is a Question about the true and full sense of any Scripture (which is not manifold, but one) it must be searched and known by other places that speak more clearly.

X. The supream Judge, by whom all Controversies of Religion are to be determined, and all Decrees of Councils, Opinions of Antient Writers, Doctrines of men, and privat Spirits, are to be examined, and in whose sentence we are to rest, can be no other but the holy Spirit speaking in the Scripture.

CHAP. II. *Of God, and the Holy Trinity.*

THere is but one only, living and true God: who is infinite in Beeing and Perfection, a moſt pure Spirit, Inviſible, without body, parts, or paſſions, Immutable, Immenſe, Eternal, Incomprehenſible, Almighty, moſt wiſe, moſt holy, moſt free, moſt abſolute; working all things according to the Counſel of his own immutable and moſt righteous Will, for his own glory; moſt loving, gracious, merciful, long-ſuffering, abundant in Goodneſs and Truth, forgiving Iniquity, Tranſgreſſion and Sin; the rewarder of them that diligently ſeek him, and withal moſt juſt and terrible in his Judgments, hating all ſin, and who will by no means clear the guilty.

II. GOD hath all Life, Glory, Goodneſs, Bleſſedneſs, in and of himſelf, and is alone in, and unto himſelf All-ſufficient, not ſtanding in need of any Creature, which he hath made, nor deriving any glory from them, but only manifeſting his own glory, in, by, unto, and upon them; He is the alone Fountain of all Beeing, of whom, through whom, and to whom are all things, and hath moſt Soveraign Dominion over them, to do by them, for them, or upon them, whatſoever himſelf pleaſeth. In his ſight all things are open and manifeſt, his Knowledge is infinite, infallible, and independent upon the Creature, ſo as nothing is to him contingent or uncertain. He is moſt holy in all his Counſels, in all his Works, and in all his Commands. To him is due from Angels and men, and every other Creature, whatſoever Worſhip, Service or Obedience he is pleaſed to require of them.

III. In the Unity of the God-head, there be three Perſons, of one Subſtance, Power, and Eternity; God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghoſt. The Father is of none, neither begotten, nor proceeding: The Son is eternally begotten of the Father: The Holy Ghoſt eternally proceeding from the Father and the Son.

CHAP. III. *Of Gods Eternal Decree.*

GOD from all eternity did by the moſt wiſe and Holy Counſel of his own will, freely and unchangeably ordain whatſoever comes to paſs, yet ſo as thereby, neither is God the Author of ſin, nor is violence offered to the will of the Creatures, nor is the Liberty or contingency of ſecond Cauſes taken away, but rather eſtabliſhed.

II. Although God knows whatſoever may, or can come to paſs upon all ſuppoſed conditions, yet hath he not decreed any thing, becauſe he foreſaw it as future, or as that which would come to paſs upon ſuch conditions.

III. By the Decree of God, for the manifeſtation of his Glory, ſome Men and Angels, are predeſtinated unto everlaſting life, and others fore-ordained to everlaſting death.

IV. Theſe Angels and Men thus predeſtinated and fore-ordained, are particularly and unchangeably deſigned, and their number is ſo certain and definite, that it cannot be either increaſed or diminiſhed.

V. Thoſe of Mankind, that are predeſtinated unto Life, God, before the foundation of the World was laid, according to his eternal and immutable purpoſe, and the ſecret Counſel and good Pleaſure of his Will, hath choſen in Chriſt unto everlaſting glory, out of his meer free grace and love, without any foreſight of Faith, or good Works, or perſeverance in either of them, or any other thing in the Creature, as conditions, or cauſes moving him thereunto, and all to the praiſe of his glorious Grace.

VI. As God hath appointed the Elect unto glory, ſo hath he, by the eternal and moſt free purpoſe of his will, fore-ordained all the means thereunto. Wherefore they who are Elected, being fallen in *Adam*, are redeemed by Chriſt, are effectually called unto faith in Chriſt, by his Spirit working in due ſeaſon, are juſtified, Adopted, Sanctified, and kept by his power through faith unto Salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Chriſt, effectually Called, Juſtified, Adopted, Sanctified and Saved, but the Elect only.

VII. The reſt of mankind God was pleaſed, according to the unſearchable counſel of his own Will, whereby he extended, or withholdeth mercy, as he pleaſeth, for the glory of his Soveraign Power over his Creatures, to paſs by and to ordain them to diſhonour and wrath for their ſins, to the praiſe of his glorious juſtice.

VIII. The Doctrine of this high Myſtery of Predeſtination is to be handled with ſpecial prudence and care, that men attending the Will of God revealed in his Word, and yielding obedience thereunto, may from the certainty of their effectual Vocation, be aſſured of their eternal Election. So ſhal this Doctrine afford matter of praiſe, reverence, and admiration of God, and of humility, diligence, and abundant conſolation to all that ſincerely obey the Goſpel.

CHAP. IV. *Of Creation.*

IT pleaſed God the Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt, for the manifeſtation of the glory of his eternal Power, Wiſdom, and Goodneſs, in the beginning, to create or make of nothing the World, and all things therein, whether viſible or inviſible, in the ſpace of ſix days, and all very good.

II. After God had made all other Creatures, he created Man, Male and Female, with reaſonable and immortal ſouls, endued with knowledge, righteouſneſs, and true holineſs, after his own Image, having the Law of God written in their hearts, and power to fulfil it, and yet under a poſſibility of tranſgreſſing, being left to the Liberty of their own will, which was ſubject to change. Beſide this Law written in their hearts, they received a command, not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, which whiles they kept, they were happy in their Communion with God, and had dominion over the Creatures.

CHAP. V. *Of Providence.*

GOD the great Creator of all things, doth uphold, direct, diſpoſe, and govern all Creatures, actions and things, from the greateſt even to the leaſt, by his moſt wiſe and holy Providence, according to his infallible fore-knowledge, and the free and immutable counſel of his own will, to the praiſe of the glory of his Wiſdom, Power, Juſtice, Goodneſs and Mercy.

II. Although in relation to the fore-knowledge and decree of God, the firſt cauſe, all things come to paſs immutably, and infallibly, yet by the ſame Providence he ordereth them to fall out according to the nature of ſecond Cauſes, either neceſſarily, freely, or contingently.

III. God in his ordinary Providence maketh uſe of means, yet is free to work without, above, and againſt them at his pleaſure.

IV. The Almighty power, unſearchable wiſdom, and infinite goodneſs of God ſo far manifeſt themſelves in his Providence, that it extendeth it ſelf even to the firſt fall, and all other ſins of Angels and men, and that not by a bare permiſſion, but ſuch as hath joyned with it a moſt wiſe and powerful bounding, and otherwiſe ordering and governing of them, in a manifold diſpenſation, to his own holy ends: yet ſo as the ſinfulneſs thereof proceedeth only from the Creature, and not from God, who being moſt holy and righteous, neither is, nor can be the Author or Approver of ſin.

V. The moſt wiſe, righteous and gracious God, doth oftentimes leave for a ſeaſon his own children to manifold

nifold temptations, and the corruption of their own hearts, to chaſtiſe them for their former ſins, or to diſcover unto them the hidden ſtrength of Corruption, and deceitfulneſs of their hearts, that they may be humbled, and to raiſe them to a more cloſs and conſtant dependency for their ſupport upon himſelf, and to make them more watchful againſt all future occaſions of ſin, and for ſundry other juſt and holy ends.

VI. As for thoſe wicked and ungodly men, whom God as a righteous Judge for former ſins doth blind and harden, from them he not only withholdeth his grace, whereby they might have been inlightned in their underſtandings, and wrought upon their hearts, but ſometimes alſo withdraweth the gifts which they had, and expoſeth them to ſuch objects as their corruptions makes occaſions of ſin, and withal gives them over to their own Luſts, the temptations of the World, and the power of Satan, whereby it comes to paſs that they harden themſelves, even under theſe means which God uſeth for the ſoftning of others.

VII. As the providence of God doth in general reach to all Creatures, ſo after a moſt ſpecial manner, it taketh care of his Church, and diſpoſeth all things to the good thereof.

CHAP. VI. *Of the Fall of Man, of Sin, and of the Puniſhment thereof.*

OUr firſt Parents being ſeduced by the Subtilty and Temptation of Satan, ſinned in eating the forbidden fruit. This their ſin God was pleaſed according to his wiſe and holy counſel to permit, having purpoſed to order it to his own glory.

II. By this ſin they fell from their original righteouſneſs and communion with God, and became dead in ſin, and wholly defiled in all the faculties and parts of ſoul and body.

III. They being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this ſin was imputed, and the ſame death in ſin and corrupted nature, conveyed to all their poſterity, deſcending from them by ordinary generation.

IV. From this original corruption, whereby we are utterly indiſpoſed, diſabled, and made oppoſite to all good, and wholly inclined to all evil, do proceed all actual tranſgreſſions.

V. This corruption of nature, during this life, doth remain in thoſe that are regenerated; and although it be through Chriſt pardoned and mortified, yet both it ſelf and all the motions thereof are truly and properly ſin.

VI. Every ſin, both Original and Actual, being a tranſgreſſion of the righteous Law of God, and contrary thereunto, doth in its own nature bring guilt upon the ſinner, whereby he is bound over to the wrath of God, and curſe of the Law, and ſo made ſubject to death, with all miſeries, ſpiritual, temporal, and eternal.

CHAP. VII. *Of God's Covenant with Man.*

THe diſtance between God and the creature is ſo great, that although reaſonable creatures do owe obedience unto him as their Creator, yet they could never have any fruition of him, as their bleſſedneſs and reward, but by ſome voluntary condeſcenſion on Gods part, which he hath been pleaſed to expreſs by way of Covenant.

II. The firſt Covenant made with Man, was a *Covenant of Works*, wherein Life was promiſed to *Adam*, and in him to his poſterity, upon condition of perfect and perſonal obedience.

III. Man by his Fall having made himſelf uncapable of Life by that Covenant, the Lord was pleaſed to make a ſecond, commonly called *the Covenant of Grace*: Wherein he freely offers unto ſinners Life and Salvation by Jeſus Chriſt, requiring of them Faith in him, that they may be ſaved, and promiſing to give unto all thoſe that are ordained unto Life his holy Spirit, to make them willing and able to believe.

IV. This Covenant of Grace is frequently ſet forth in the Scripture, by the name of a Teſtament, in reference to the death of Jeſus Chriſt the Teſtator, and to the everlaſting inheritance, with all things belonging to it, therein bequeathed.

V. This Covenant was differently adminiſtred in the time of the Law, and in the time of the Goſpel; Under the Law, it was adminiſtred by Promiſes, Propheſies, Sacrifices, Circumciſion, the Paſchal Lamb, and other Types and Ordinances, delivered to the people of the *Jews*, all fore-ſignifying Chriſt to come, which were for that time ſufficient and efficacious through the operation of the Spirit, to inſtruct and build up the Elect in Faith of the promiſed *Meſſiah*, by whom they had full remiſſion of Sins, and eternal Salvation: and is called, *the Old Teſtament*.

VI. Under the Goſpel, when Chriſt the ſubſtance, was exhibited, the Ordinances in which this Covenant is diſpenſed, are the preaching of the Word, and the adminiſtration of the Sacraments of Baptiſm, and the Lord's Supper, which though fewer in number, and adminiſtred with more ſimplicity, and leſs outward glory; yet in them it is held forth in more fulneſs, evidence, and ſpiritual efficacy, to all nations, both *Jews* and *Gentiles*, and is called *the New Teſtament*. There are not therefore two Covenants of Grace, differing in ſubſtance, but one and the ſame, under various diſpenſations.

CHAP. VIII. *Of Chriſt the Mediator.*

IT pleaſed God in his eternal purpoſe, to chooſe and ordain the Lord Jeſus his only begotten Son, to be the Mediator between God and Man, the Prophet, Prieſt, and King, the Head and Saviour of his Church, the Heir of all things, and Judge of the World, unto whom he did from all eternity give a people, to be his Seed, and to be by him in time Redeemed, Called, Juſtified, Sanctified and Glorified.

II. The Son of God, the ſecond Perſon of the Trinity, being very and eternal God, of one Subſtance, and equal with the Father, did, when the fulneſs of time was come, take upon him mans nature, with all the eſſential properties, and common infirmities thereof, yet without ſin: being conceived by the Power of the Holy Ghoſt, in the womb of the Virgin *Mary*, of her ſubſtance. So that two whole, perfect and diſtinct natures, the God-head and the Man-head, were inſeparably joyned together in one perſon, without Converſion, Compoſition, or Confuſion. Which Perſon, is very God, and very Man, yet one Chriſt, the only Mediator between God and Man.

III. The Lord Jeſus, in his humane nature, thus united to the divine, was ſanctified and anointed with the holy Spirit above meaſure, having in him all the treaſures of wiſdom and knowledge, in whom it pleaſed the Father that all fulneſs ſhould dwell: to the end, that being holy, harmleſs, and undefiled, and full of grace and truth, he might be throughly furniſhed to execute the Office of a Mediator and Surety, which office he took not upon himſelf, but was thereunto called by his Father, who put all power and Judgment into his hand, and gave him commandment to execute the ſame.

IV. This Office the Lord Jeſus did moſt willingly undertake; which that he might diſcharge, he was made under the Law, and did perfectly fulfil it, endured moſt grievous torments, immediatly in his Soul, and moſt painful ſufferings in his Body: was crucified and died, was buried, and remained under the power of death, yet ſaw no corruption: On the third day he aroſe from the dead, with the ſame Body in which he ſuffered, with which alſo he aſcended into Heaven, and there ſitteth at the right hand of his Father, making interceſſion, and ſhal return to Judge Men and Angels, at the end of the World.

V. The Lord Jesus, by his perfect obedience, and sacrifice of himself, which he through the eternal Spirit, once offered up unto God, hath fully satisfied the Justice of his Father, and purchased not only reconciliation, but an everlasting inheritance in the Kingdom of Heaven, for all those whom the Father hath given unto him.

VI. Although the Work of Redemption was not actually wrought by Christ, till after his incarnation, yet the vertue, efficacy, and benefits thereof were communicated unto the Elect in all ages successively, from the beginning of the world, in and by these promises, types, and sacrifices, wherein he was revealed, and signified to be the Seed of the Woman, which should bruise the Serpents head: and the Lamb slain from the beginning of the world: being yesterday, and to day the same, and for ever.

VII. Christ, in the work of Mediation acteth according to both Natures, by each Nature doing that which is proper to it self, yet by reason of the unity of the Person, that which is proper to one Nature, is sometimes in Scripture attributed to the Person denominated by the other Nature.

VIII. To all those for whom Christ hath purchased Redemption, he doth certainly, and effectually apply, and communicate the same, making intercession for them, and revealing unto them, in and by the Word, the mysteries of Salvation, effectually perswading them by his Spirit, to believe, and obey, and governing their hearts by his Word and Spirit, overcoming all their enemies by his Almighty Power and wisdom, in such manner, and ways, as are most consonant to his Wonderful and unsearchable dispensation.

CHAP. IX. *Of Free Will.*

GOD hath endued the will of man with that natural liberty, that is neither forced, nor by any absolute necessity of Nature determined to do good or evil.

II. Man in his state of innocency, had freedom, and power to will, and to do that which was good, and well-pleasing to God, but yet mutably, so that he might fall from it.

III. Man by his fall into a state of sin, hath wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying Salvation: so as, a natural man, being altogether averse from that good, and dead in sin, is not able by his own strength, to convert himself, or to prepare himself thereunto.

IV. When God converts a sinner, and translates him into the state of grace; he freeth him from his natural Bondage under sin: and by his grace alone, enables him freely to will, and to do that which is spiritually good; yet so, as that by reason of his remaining Corruption, he doth not perfectly, nor only, will that which is good, but doth also will that which is evil.

V. The will of man is made perfectly, and immutably free to good alone, in the state of Glory only.

CHAP. X. *Of Effectual Calling.*

ALL those whom God hath predestinated unto life, and those only, he is pleased in his appointed and accepted time, effectually to call, by his Word and Spirit, out of that state of sin and death, in which they are by nature, to grace and salvation by Jesus Christ, inlightning their minds, spiritually and savingly to understand the things of God: taking away their heart of stone, and giving unto them an heart of flesh, renewing their wills, and by his Almighty power, determining them to that which is good, and effectually drawing them to Jesus Christ; yet so as they come most freely, being made willing by his grace.

II. This Effectual Call is of Gods free, and special grace alone, not from any thing at all foreseen in man, who is altogether passive therein, until being quickned and renewed by the Holy Spirit, he is thereby enabled to answer this Call, and to embrace the grace offered, and conveyed in it.

III. Elect Infants dying in infancy, are regenerated, and saved by Christ, through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he pleaseth: So also are all other elect Persons who are uncapable of being outwardly called by the Ministry of the Word.

IV. Others, not elected, although they may be called by the Ministry of the Word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come unto Christ, and therefore cannot be saved: much less can men not professing the Christian Religion, be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the Light of Nature, and the Law of that Religion they do profess. And to assert and maintain, that they may, is very pernicious, and to be detested.

CHAP. XI. *Of Justification.*

THose whom God effectually calleth, he also freely justifieth, not by infusing righteousness into them, but by pardoning their sins, and by accounting and accepting their persons as righteous; not for any thing wrought in them, or done by them, but for Christs sake alone; nor by imputing Faith it self, the Act of believing, or any other Evangelical Obedience to them, as their Righteousness; but by imputing the Obedience and Satisfaction of Christ unto them, they receiving and resting on him, and his Righteousness by Faith, which Faith they have not of themselves, it is the gift of God.

II. Faith thus receiving and resting on Christ and his righteousness, is the alone instrument of Justification, yet it is not alone in the person justified, but it is ever accompanied with all other saving graces, and is no dead Faith, but worketh by Love.

III. Christ by his Obedience and Death, did fully discharge the debt of all those that are thus justified, and did make a proper, real, and full satisfaction to his Fathers Justice in their behalf; Yet, in as much as he was given by the Father for them, and his obedience and satisfaction accepted in their stead, and both freely, not for any thing in them, their justification is only of free grace, that both the exact Justice, and rich Grace of God, might be glorified in the Justification of sinners.

IV. God did from all Eternity, Decree to justifie all the Elect, and Christ did in the fulness of time, die for their sins, and rise again for their Justification: nevertheless they are not Justified, until the holy Spirit doth in due time, actually apply Christ unto them.

V. God doth continue to forgive the sins of those that are justified: and, although they can never fall from the state of justification; yet, they may by their sins fall under God's Fatherly displeasure, and not have the light of his Countenance restored unto them, until they humble themselves, confess their sins, beg pardon, and renew their Faith and Repentance.

VI. The Justification of Believers under the Old Testament, was in all these respects, one and the same with the Justification of Believers under the New Testament.

CHAP. XII. *Of Adoption.*

ALL those that are justified, God vouchsafeth in and for his only Son Jesus Christ, to make partakers of the grace of Adoption: by which they are taken into the number, and enjoy the Liberties and Privileges of the Children of God, have his Name put upon them, receive the Spirit of Adoption, have access to the

the Throne of Grace with boldneſs, are enabled to cry, *Abba, Father*, are pitied, protected, provided for and chaſtned by him, as by a Father, yet never caſt off, but ſealed to the day of Redemption, and inherit the Promiſes, as heirs of everlaſting Salvation.

CHAP. XIII. *Of Sanctification.*

THey who are effectually called and regenerated, having a new heart, and a new ſpirit created in them, are further ſanctified, really and perſonally, through the vertue of Chriſt's Death and Reſurrection, by his Word and Spirit dwelling in them: the dominion of the whole body of ſin is deſtroyed, and the ſeveral luſts thereof are more and more weakened and mortified: and they more and more quickned, and ſtrengthned in all ſaving Graces, to the practice of true holineſs, without which no man ſhal ſee the Lord.

II. This Sanctification is throughout, in the whole man, yet imperfect in this life, there abideth ſtill ſome remnants of corruption in every part; whence ariſeth a continual, and irreconcilable War; the fleſh luſting againſt the Spirit, and the Spirit againſt the fleſh.

III. In which War, although the remaining Corruption, for a time, may much prevail, yet through the continual ſupply of ſtrength from the ſanctifying Spirit of Chriſt, the Regenerat part doth overcome, and ſo the Saints grow in grace, perfecting holineſs in the fear of God.

CHAP. XIV. *Of Saving Faith.*

THe Grace of Faith, whereby the Elect are enabled to believe, to the ſaving of their Souls, is the Work of the Spirit of Chriſt in their hearts, and is ordinarly wrought by the Miniſtry of the Word, by which alſo, and by the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and Prayer, it is increaſed and ſtrengthned.

II. By this Faith, a Chriſtian believeth to be true, whatſoever is revealed in his Word, from the Authority of God himſelf, ſpeaking therein, and acteth differently upon that which each particular paſſage thereof containeth; yielding obedience to the Commands, trembling at the threatnings, and imbracing the Promiſes of God for this life, and that which is to come. But the principal acts of Saving Faith are, Accepting, Receiving, and Reſting upon Chriſt alone, for Juſtification, Sanctification, and Eternal Life, by vertue of the Covenant of Grace.

III. This Faith is different in degrees, weak or ſtrong, may be often and many ways aſſailed, and weakned, but gets the victory; growing up in many to the attainment of a full aſſurance through Chriſt, who is both the Author and Finiſher of our Faith.

CHAP. XV. *Of Repentance unto Life.*

REpentance unto Life, is an Evangelical Grace, the Doctrine whereof is to be Preached by every Miniſter of the Goſpel, as well as that of Faith in Chriſt.

II. By it, a ſinner out of the ſight and ſenſe, not only of the danger, but alſo of the filthineſs and odiouſneſs of his Sins, as contrary to the holy Nature, and righteous Law of God; and, upon the apprehenſion of his mercy in Chriſt to ſuch as are penitent, ſo grieves for, and hates his ſins, as to turn from them all unto God, purpoſing and endeavouring to walk with him, and in all the ways of his Commandments.

III. Although Repentance be not to be reſted on as any ſatisfaction for ſin, or any cauſe of the pardon thereof, which is the act of Gods free grace in Chriſt, yet it is of ſuch neceſſity to all ſinners, that none may expect pardon without it.

IV. As there is no ſin ſo ſmall, but it deſerves damnation; ſo there is no ſin ſo great, that it can bring damnation upon thoſe who truly repent.

V. Men ought not to content themſelves with a general repentance, but it is every mans duty to endeavour to repent of his particular ſins, particularly.

VI. As every man is bound to make privat confeſſion of his ſins to God, praying for the pardon thereof; upon which, and the forſaking of them, he ſhal find mercy, ſo he that ſcandalizeth his Brother, or the Church of Chriſt, ought to be willing by a private or publick confeſſion, and ſorrow for his ſins, to declare his Repentance to thoſe that are offended, who are thereupon to be reconciled to him, and in love to receive him.

CHAP. XVI. *Of Good Works.*

GOOD Works are only ſuch as God hath commanded in his Holy Word, and not ſuch as without the warrant thereof, are deviſed by men, out of blind Zeal, or upon any pretence of good intention.

II. Theſe good works done in obedience to God's Commandments, are the fruits and evidences of a true and lively faith, and by them Believers manifeſt their thankfulneſs, ſtrengthen their aſſurance, edifie their brethren, adorn the profeſſion of the Goſpel, ſtop the mouths of the adverſaries, and glorifie God, whoſe workmanſhip they are, created in Chriſt Jeſus thereunto, that having their fruit unto holineſs, they may have in the end, eternal life.

III. Their ability to do good works, is not at all of themſelves, but wholly from the Spirit of Chriſt. And that they may be enabled thereunto, beſides the graces they have already received, there is required an actual influence of the ſame holy Spirit to work in them to will and to do, of his good pleaſure, yet are they not hereupon to grow negligent, as if they were not bound to perform any duty, unleſs upon a ſpecial motion of the Spirit; but they ought to be diligent in ſtirring up the grace of God that is in them.

IV. They who in their obedience, attain to the greateſt height, which is poſſible in this life, is ſo far from being able to ſupererogate, and to do more than God requires, as that they may fall ſhort of much which in duty they are bound to do.

V. We cannot by our beſt works merit pardon of ſin, or eternal life at the hand of God, by reaſon of the great diſproportion that is between them and the Glory to come, and the infinite diſtance that is between us and God, whom by them, we can neither profit, nor ſatisfie, for the debt of our former ſins, but when we have done all we can, we have done but our duty, and are unprofitable ſervants; and becauſe they are good, they proceed from his Spirit, and as they are wrought by us, they are defiled, and mixed with ſo much weakneſs and imperfection, that they cannot endure the ſeverity of Gods Judgment.

VI. Yet notwithſtanding, the Perſons of Believers being accepted through Chriſt, their good works alſo are accepted in him, not as though they were in this life wholly unblameable and unreproveable in God's ſight: but that he looking upon them in his Son, is pleaſed to accept, and reward that which is ſincere, although accompanied with many weakneſſes and imperfections.

VII. Works done by unregenerate men, although, for the matter of them, they may be things which God commands, and of good uſe both to themſelves, and others: yet, becauſe they proceed not from an heart purified by faith: nor are done in a right manner, according to the Word, nor to a right end, the glory of God, they are therefore ſinful, and cannot pleaſe God, or make a man meet to receive grace from God, and yet their neglect of them is more ſinful, and diſpleaſing unto God.

CHAP. XVII. *Of the Perſeverance of the Saints.*

THey, whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called, and ſanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally, nor finally, fall away from the ſtate of Grace, but ſhal certainly perſevere therein to the end, and be eternally ſaved.

II. This perſeverance of the Saints depends not upon their own free-will, but upon the immutability of the Decree of Election, flowing from the free and unchangeable love of God the Father, upon the efficacy of the merit and interceſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, the abiding of the Spirit, and of the ſeed of God within them, and the nature of the Covenant of Grace, from all which, ariſeth alſo the certainty, and infallibility thereof.

III. Nevertheleſs, they may, through the temptations of Satan, and of the World, the prevalency of corruption remaining in them, and the neglect of the means of their preſervation, fall into grievous ſins: and for a time, continue therein; whereby they incur God's diſpleaſure, and grieve his Holy Spirit, come to be deprived of ſome meaſure of their graces and comforts, have their hearts hardned, and their conſciences wounded, hurt, and ſcandalize others, and bring temporal judgments upon themſelves.

CHAP. XVIII. *Of the aſſurance of Grace and Salvation.*

ALthough Hypocrites and other unregenerat men may vainly deceive themſelves with falſe hopes, and carnal preſumptions of being in the favour of God, and eſtate of Salvation: which hope of theirs ſhal periſh: yet ſuch as truly believe in the Lord Jeſus, and love him in ſincerity, endeavouring to walk in all good Conſcience before him, may in this life, be certainly aſſured, that they are in the ſtate of Grace, and may rejoyce in the hope of the glory of God, which hope ſhal never make them aſhamed.

II. This certainty is not a bare conjectural and probable perſwaſion, grounded upon a fallible hope, but an infallible aſſurance of faith, founded upon the divine truth of the promiſes of Salvation, the inward evidence of thoſe graces unto which theſe promiſes are made, the teſtimony of the Spirit of Adoption, witneſſing with our Spirits, that we are the Children of God: Which Spirit is the earneſt of our inheritance, whereby we are ſealed to the day of Redemption.

III. This infallible aſſurance, doth not ſo belong to the eſſence of Faith, but that a true Believer may wait long, and conflict with many difficulties, before he be partaker of it: yet being enabled by the Spirit to know the things which are freely given him of God, he may without extraordinary revelation, in the right uſe of ordinary means attain thereunto. And therefore it is the duty of every one, to give all diligence to make his Calling and Election ſure, that thereby his heart may be enlarged in peace and joy in the Holy Ghoſt, in love and thankfulneſs to God, and in ſtrength and cheerfulneſs in the duties of obedience, the proper fruits of this aſſurance: ſo far is it from inclining men to looſeneſs.

IV. True Believers may have the aſſurance of their Salvation divers ways ſhaken, diminiſhed, and intermitted, as by negligence in preſerving of it, by falling into ſome ſpecial ſin, which woundeth the Conſcience, and grieveth the Spirit, by ſome ſudden, or vehement temptation, by God's withdrawing the light of his countenance, and ſuffering even ſuch as fear him to walk in darkneſs, and to have no light: yet are they never utterly deſtitute of that ſeed of God, and life of Faith, that love of Chriſt and the Brethren, that ſincerity of heart, and conſcience of duty, out of which, by the operation of the Spirit, this aſſurance may, in due time, be revived, and by the which, in the mean time, they are ſupported from utter deſpair.

CHAP. XIX. *Of the Law of God.*

GOD gave to *Adam* a Law, as a Covenant of Works, by which he bound him, and all his Poſterity, to perſonal, entire, exact, and perpetual obedience: promiſed life upon the fulfilling, and threatned death upon the breach of it: and endued him with power and ability to keep it.

II. This Law, after his fall, continued to be a perfect rule of righteouſneſs, and as ſuch was delivered by God upon *Mount Sinai*, in Ten Commandments, and written in two Tables: the four firſt Commandments containing our duty towards God, and the other ſix, our duty to man.

III. Beſide this Law, commonly called *Moral*, God was pleaſed to give the people of *Iſrael*, as a Church under age, Ceremonial Laws, containing ſeveral typical Ordinances, partly of Worſhip, prefiguring Chriſt, his graces, actions, ſuffering, and benefits; and partly, holding forth divers inſtructions of Moral Duties. All which Ceremonial Laws are now abrogated under the New Teſtament.

IV. To them alſo as a body politick, he gave ſundry Judicial Laws, which expired together with the ſtate of that people, not obliging any other now, further than the general equity thereof may require.

V. The Moral Law doth for ever bind all, as well juſtified perſons as others, to the obedience thereof, and that not only in regard of the matter contained in it, but alſo in reſpect of the Authority of God the Creator, who gave it; neither doth Chriſt in the Goſpel, any way diſſolve, but much ſtrengthen this obligation.

VI. Although true Believers be not under the Law, as a Covenant of Works, to be thereby juſtified, or condemned, yet it is of great uſe to them, as well as to others, in that, as a rule of Life, informing them of the will of God, and their duty; it directs, and binds them to walk accordingly; diſcovering alſo the ſinful pollutions of their nature, hearts and lives: ſo as, examining themſelves thereby, they may come to further conviction of, humiliation for, and hatred againſt ſin, together with a clearer ſight of the need they have of Chriſt, and the perfection of his obedience. It is likewiſe of uſe to the regenerate, to reſtrain their corruptions, in that it forbids ſin: and the threatnings of it ſerve to ſhew, what even their ſins deſerve; and what afflictions, in this life, they may expect for them, although freed from the curſe thereof threatned in the Law. The promiſes of it in like manner, ſhew them God's approbation of obedience, and what bleſſings they may expect upon the performance thereof, although, not as due to them by the Law, as a Covenant of works. So as a mans doing good, and refraining from evil, becauſe the Law encourageth to the one, and deterreth from the other, is no evidence of his being under the Law, and not under Grace.

VII. Neither are the fore-mentioned Uſes of the Law, contrary to the grace of the Goſpel, but do ſweetly comply with it, the Spirit of Chriſt ſubduing and enabling the will of man, to do that freely, and cheerfully, which the will of God revealed in the Law, requireth to be done.

CHAP. XX. *Of Chriſtian Liberty, and Liberty of Conſcience.*

THe Liberty which Chriſt hath purchaſed for Believers, under the Goſpel, conſiſts in their freedom from the guilt of ſin, the condemning wrath of God, the curſe of the Moral Law; and in their being delivered from this preſent evil World, bondage to Satan, and Dominion of ſin, from the evil of afflictions, the

the ſting of death, the victory of the grave, and everlaſting damnation; as alſo, in their free acceſs to God, and their yielding obedience unto him, not out of ſlaviſh fear, but a child-like love, and willing mind. All which, were common alſo to Believers under the Law. But under the New Teſtament, the Liberty of Chriſtians is further enlarged, in their freedom from the yoke of the Ceremonial Law, to which the Jewiſh Church was ſubjected: and in greater boldneſs of acceſs to the Throne of Grace, and in fuller communication of the free Spirit of God, than Believers, under the Law, did ordinarly partake of.

II. God alone is Lord of the Conſcience, and hath left it free from the Doctrines and Commandments of men, which are in any thing contrary to his Word, or beſide it, in matters of Faith, or Worſhip. So that, to believe ſuch Doctrines, or to obey ſuch Commands, out of Conſcience, is to betray true liberty of Conſcience, and the requiring of an implicite faith, and an abſolute and blind obedience, is to deſtroy liberty of Conſcience, and Reaſon alſo.

III. They, who, upon pretence of Chriſtian Liberty, do practiſe any ſin, or cheriſh any luſt, do thereby deſtroy the end of Chriſtian Liberty, which is, that being delivered out of the hands of our Enemies, we might ſerve the Lord without fear, in holineſs and righteouſneſs before him, all the days of our life.

IV. And becauſe, the Powers which God hath Ordained, and the Liberty which Chriſt hath purchaſed, are not intended by God, to deſtroy, but mutually to uphold and preſerve one another, they who upon pretence of Chriſtian Liberty, ſhal oppoſe any lawful Power, or the lawful exerciſe of it, whether it be Civil or Eccleſiaſtical, reſiſt the Ordinance of God. And for their publiſhing of ſuch Opinions, or maintaining of ſuch Practices, as are contrary to the light of Nature, or to the known Principles of Chriſtianity, whether concerning Faith, Worſhip, or Converſation, to the Power of Godlineſs; or, ſuch erroneous Opinions or Practices, as either in their own nature, or in the manner of publiſhing or maintaining them, are deſtructive to the external Peace and Order which Chriſt hath eſtabliſhed in the Church, they may lawfully be called to account, and proceeded againſt by the Cenſures of the Church, and by the power of the Civil Magiſtrat. *Inſerted by the Parl. of England*

CHAP. XXI. *Of Religious Worſhip, and the Sabbath-day.*

THe light of Nature ſheweth, that there is a GOD, who hath Lordſhip, and Soveraignity over all, is good, and doth good unto all, and is therefore to be feared, loved, praiſed, called upon, truſted in, and ſerved, with all the heart, and with all the ſoul, and with all the might. But the acceptable way of worſhipping the true God, is inſtituted by himſelf, and ſo limited by his own revealed Will, that he may not be worſhipped according to the imaginations and devices of men, or the ſuggeſtions of Satan, under any viſible repreſentation, or any other way not preſcribed in the holy Scripture.

II. Religious Worſhip is to be given to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt; and to him alone, not to Angels, Saints, or any other creature: and ſince the Fall, not without a Mediator, nor in the mediation of any other, but of Chriſt alone.

III. Prayer, with Thankſgiving, being one ſpecial part of Religious worſhip, is by God required of all men; and that it may be accepted, it is to be made in the Name of the Son, by the help of his Spirit, according to his will, with underſtanding, reverence, humility, fervency, faith, love and perſeverance; and if vocal, in a known tongue.

IV. Prayer is to be made for things lawful, and for all ſorts of men living, or that ſhal live hereafter; but not for the dead, nor for thoſe of whom it may be known, that they have ſinned the ſin unto death.

V. The reading of the Scriptures with godly fear, the ſound preaching, and conſcionable hearing of the Word in obedience unto God, with Underſtanding, Faith, and Reverence, ſinging Pſalms with grace in the heart; as alſo, the due adminiſtration, and worthy receiving of the Sacraments inſtituted by Chriſt, are all parts of the ordinary Religious Worſhip of God: Beſide Religious Oaths, Vows, Solemn Faſtings, and Thankſgivings upon ſpecial occaſions; which are in their ſeveral times and ſeaſons to be uſed, in an holy and religious manner.

VI. Neither Prayer, nor any other part of Religious Worſhip, is now under the Goſpel, either tyed unto, or made more acceptable by any place, in which it is performed, or towards which it is directed; but God is to be worſhipped every where, in Spirit and in truth, as in private families, daily, and in ſecret, each one by himſelf, ſo more ſolemnly, in the publick Aſſemblies, which are not careleſly or wilfully to be neglected, or forſaken when God by his Word or Providence calleth thereunto.

VII. As it is of the Law of Nature, that in general, a due proportion of time be ſet a-part for the Worſhip of God; ſo, in his Word, by a poſitive, Moral, and perpetual Commandment, binding all men, in all ages, he hath particularly appointed One day in Seven, for a Sabbath to be kept holy unto him, which from the beginning of the World, to the Reſurrection of Chriſt, was the laſt day of the Week; and from the Reſurrection of Chriſt, was changed into the firſt day of the Week, which, in Scripture, is called the LORD'S Day, and is to be continued to the end of the World, as the *Chriſtian Sabbath.*

VIII. This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men after a due preparation of their hearts, and ordering of their common affairs before-hand, do not only obſerve a holy Reſt, all the day from their own works, words and thoughts about their worldly imployments, and recreations, but alſo are taken up the whole time, in the publick and private Exerciſes of his Worſhip, and in the duties of neceſſity, and mercy.

CHAP. XXII. *Of Lawful Oaths and Vows.*

A Lawful Oath is a part of Religious Worſhip, wherein upon juſt occaſion, the perſon ſwearing, ſolemnly calleth God to Witneſs what he aſſerteth, or promiſeth; and to judge him according to the truth, or falſhood of what he ſweareth.

II. The Name of God only, is that by which men ought to ſwear; and therein it is to be uſed with all holy fear and reverence: Therefore, to ſwear vainly or raſhly, by that glorious and dreadful Name; or, to ſwear at all, by any other thing, is ſinful, and to be abhorred: Yet, as in matters of weight and moment, an Oath is warranted by the Word of God under the New Teſtament, as well as under the Old; ſo a lawful Oath, being impoſed by lawful Authority, in ſuch matters ought to be taken.

III. Whoſoever taketh an Oath, ought duely to conſider the weightineſs of ſo ſolemn an act, and therein to avouch nothing, but what he is fully perſwaded is the truth. Neither may any man bind himſelf by Oath to any thing, but what is good and juſt, and what he believeth ſo to be, and what he is able and reſolved to perform: Yet it is a ſin to refuſe an Oath, touching any thing that is good and juſt, being impoſed by lawful Authority,

IV. An Oath is to be taken in the plain and common ſenſe of the words, without Equivocation, or Mental Reſervation, it cannot oblige to ſin: but in any thing not ſinful, being taken, it binds to performance, although to a mans own hurt, nor is it to be violated, although made to Hereticks, or Infidels.

V. A Vow is of the like nature with a Promiſſory Oath, and ought to be made with the like religious care, and to be performed with the like faithfulneſs.

VI. It is not to be made to any Creature, but to God alone, and that it may be accepted, it is to be made voluntarly, out of Faith, and Conſcience to Duty, in way of thankfulneſs for mercy received, or for the obtaining of what we want: whereby we more ſtrictly bind our ſelves to neceſſary duties, or to other things, ſo far, and ſo long as they may fitly conduce thereunto.

VII. No man may vow to do any thing forbidden in the Word of God, or what would hinder any duty therein commanded; or which is not in his power, and for the performance whereof he hath no promiſe of ability from God; In which reſpects, Popiſh Monaſtical Vows of perpetual ſingle life, profeſſed Poverty, and regular obedience, are ſo far from being degrees of higher perfection, that they are ſuperſtitious and ſinful ſnares, in which no Chriſtian may intangle himſelf.

CHAP. XXIII. *Of the Civil Magiſtrat.*

GOD the Supream Lord and King of all the World, hath ordained Civil Magiſtrats, to be under him over the people, for his own Glory, and the publick good: and to this end hath armed them with the power of the Sword, for the defence and encouragement of them that are good, and for the puniſhment of evil doers.

II. It is lawful for Chriſtians to accept and execute the Office of a Magiſtrat, when called thereunto: In the managing whereof, as they ought ſpecially to maintain Piety, Juſtice and Peace, according to the wholeſome Laws of each Common-wealth: ſo for that end they may lawfully under the New Teſtament wage War, upon juſt and neceſſary occaſions.

III. The Civil Magiſtrat may not aſſume to himſelf the adminiſtration of the Word and Sacraments, or the power of the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, yet he hath Authority, and it is his duty, to take order, that Unity and Peace be preſerved in the Church, that the truth of God be kept pure and intire, that all Blaſphemies, and Hereſies be ſuppreſſed, all corruptions and abuſes in Worſhip and Diſcipline prevented or reformed: and all the Ordinances of God duely ſettled, adminiſtred and obſerved; for the better effecting whereof, he hath power to call Synods, to be preſent at them, and to provide that whatſoever is tranſacted in them, be according to the mind of God.

IV. It is the duty of People to pray for Magiſtrats, to honour their Perſons, to pay them tribute and other Dues, to obey their lawful commands, and to be ſubject to their authority, for conſcience ſake, Infidelity, or difference in Religion doth not make void the Magiſtrats juſt and legal Authority, nor free the People from their due obedience to him, from which Eccleſiaſtical perſons are not exempted, much leſs hath the Pope any power or juriſdiction over them, in their dominions, or over any of their people; and leaſt of all to deprive them of their dominions, or lives, if he ſhal judge them to be Hereticks, or upon any other pretence whatſoever.

CHAP. XXIV. *Of Marriage and Divorce.*

MArriage is between one Man and one Woman: neither is it lawful for any Man to have more than one Wife, nor for any Woman to have more than one Husband at the ſame time.

II. Marriage was ordained for the mutual help of Husband and Wife, for the increaſe of Mankind with a legittimat Iſſue, and of the Church with an holy ſeed, and for preventing of uncleanneſs.

III. It is lawful for all ſorts of people to marry, who are able with judgment to give their conſent, Yet it is the duty of Chriſtians to marry only in the Lord. And therefore ſuch as profeſs the true reformed Religion, ſhould not marry with Infidels, Papiſts, or other Idolaters: Neither ſhould ſuch as are godly be unequally yoked, by marrying with ſuch as are notoriouſly wicked in their life, or maintain damnable Hereſies.

IV. Marriage ought not to be within the degrees of Conſanguinity, or Affinity forbidden in the Word: Nor can ſuch inceſtuous Marriages ever be made lawful by any Law of Man, or conſent of Parties, ſo as thoſe Perſons may live together as Man and Wife. [The Man may not marry any of his Wifes kindred nearer in blood, than he may of his own; nor, the Woman of her Husbands kindred, nearer in blood, than of her own.]

This laſt clauſe rejected by the Engliſh Part.

V. Adultery or fornication committed after a Contract, being detected before Marriage, giveth juſt occaſion to the innocent Party to diſſolve that Contract. In the Caſe of Adultery after Marriage, it is lawful for the innocent Party to ſue out a Divorce; and after the Divorce, to marry another, as if the offending Party were dead.

VI. Although the corruption of Man be ſuch as is apt to ſtudy Arguments, unduely to put aſunder thoſe whom God hath joyned together in Marriage; yet, nothing but Adultery, or ſuch wilful deſertion, as can no way be remedied by the Church, or Civil Magiſtrat, is cauſe ſufficient of diſſolving the Bond of Marriage, wherein a publick and orderly courſe of proceeding is to be obſerved; and the perſons concerned in it, not left to their own wills, in their own eaſe.

CHAP. XXV. *Of the Church.*

THe Catholick or Univerſal Church, which is inviſible, conſiſts of the whole number of the Elect, that have been, are, or ſhal be gatthered into one, under Chriſt the Head thereof, and is the Spouſe, the Body, the fulneſs of him that filleth all in all.

II. The viſible Church, which is alſo Catholick or Univerſal, under the Goſpel, (not confined to one Nation, as before under the Law) conſiſts of all thoſe throughout the World, that profeſs the true Religion; together with her Children: and is the Kingdom of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the Houſe and Family of God, out of which there is no ordinary poſſibility of Salvation.

III. Unto this Catholick Viſible Church, Chriſt hath given the Miniſtry, Oracles, and Ordinances of God, for the gathering, and perfecting of the Saints in this life, to the end of the World, and doth by his own preſence and Spirit, according to his promiſe, make them effectual thereunto.

IV. This Catholick Church hath been ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs viſible: and particular Churches, which are Members thereof, are more or leſs pure, according as the Doctrine of the Goſpel is taught and imbraced, Ordinances adminiſtred, and publick Worſhip performed more or leſs purely in them.

V. The pureſt Churches under Heaven are ſubject both to mixture and error, and ſome have ſo degenerated, as to become no Churches of Chriſt, but Synagogues of Satan. Nevertheleſs, there ſhal be always a Church on Earth, to Worſhip God according to his will.

VI. There is no other Head of the Church, but the Lord Jeſus Chriſt: Nor can the Pope of *Rome*, in any

any sense be Head thereof: but is that Antichrist, that Man of Sin, and Son of Perdition, that exalteth himself, in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God.

CHAP. XXVI. *Of the Communion of Saints.*

ALL Saints, that are united to Jesus Christ their Head, by his Spirit, and by Faith, have fellowship with him in his graces, sufferings, death, resurrection, and glory: And being united to one another in love, they have communion in each others gifts and graces, and are obliged to the performance of such duties, publick and private, as do conduce to their mutual good, both in the inward and outward man.

II. Saints by profession are bound to maintain an holy fellowship and communion in the worship of God; and in performing such other spiritual services, as tend to their mutual edification; as also, in relieving each other, in outward things, according to their several abilities and necessities; which Communion, as God offereth opportunity, is to be extended to all those, who in every place call upon the Name of the Lord Jesus.

III. This Communion which the Saints have with Christ, doth not make them in any wise, partakers of the substance of his God-head, or to be equal with Christ in any respect: either of which to affirm, is impious and blasphemous: Nor doth their Communion one with another, as Saints, take away, or infringe the Title, or Propriety which each man hath in his Goods and Possessions.

CHAP. XXVII. *Of the Sacraments.*

SAcraments are holy Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace, immediatly instituted by God, to represent Christ, and his Benefits, and to confirm our interest in him; as also, to put a visible difference between those that belong unto the Church, and the rest of the World; and solemnly to engage them to the Service of God in Christ, according to his Word.

II. There is in every Sacrament a Spiritual relation, or Sacramental Union between the Sign and the Thing signified: whence it comes to pass, that the Names and Effects of the one are attributed to the other.

III. The Grace which is exhibited, in, or by the Sacraments rightly used, is not conferred by any power in them; neither doth the efficacy of a Sacrament depend upon the Piety, or intention of him that doth Administer it; but upon the work of the Spirit, and the Word of Institution, which contains, together with a Precept, authorizing the use thereof, a promise of benefit to worthy Receivers.

IV. There be only two Sacraments, ordained by Christ our Lord, in the Gospel, that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord: neither of which may be dispensed by any, but by a Minister of the Word lawfully ordained.

V. The Sacraments of the Old Testament, in regard of the Spiritual things thereby signified, and exhibited, were for substance, the same with those of the New.

CHAP. XXVIII. *Of Baptism.*

BAptism is a Sacrament of the New Testament, Ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn Admission of the Party Baptized into the Visible Church; but also, to be unto him a Sign, and Seal of the Covenant of Grace, of his engrafting into Christ, of Regeneration, of Remission of sins, and of his giving up unto God through Jesus Christ, to walk in newness of life; Which Sacrament is, by Christ's own appointment, to be continued in his Church until the end of the World.

II. The outward Element to be used in this Sacrament, is Water, wherewith the Party is to be Baptized, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, by a Minister of the Gospel, lawfully called thereunto.

III. Dipping of the person in the Water, is not necessary: But Baptism is rightly administred, by pouring, or sprinkling Water upon the person.

IV. Not only those that do actually profess Faith in, and Obedience unto Christ, but also the Infants of one, or both believing Parents, are to be Baptized.

V. Although it be a great sin to contemn or neglect this Ordinance, yet Grace and Salvation are not so inseparably annexed unto it, as that no person can be Regenerated or Saved without it, or that all that are Baptized, are undoubtedly Regenerated.

VI. The efficacy of Baptism is not tyed to that moment of time, wherein it is administred, yet notwithstanding, by the right use of this Ordinance, the Grace promised, is not only offered, but really exhibited, and conferred, by the Holy Ghost, to such (whether of age, or Infants) as that Grace belongeth unto, according to the Counsel of God's own Will, in his appointed time.

VII. The Sacrament of Baptism is but once to be administred unto any person.

CHAP. XXIX. *Of the Lord's Supper.*

OUr Lord Jesus, in the night wherein he was betrayed, Instituted the Sacrament of his Body and Blood, called the Lord's Supper, to be observed in his Church, unto the end of the World, for the perpetual remembrance of the Sacrifice of himself, in his death: the sealing all benefits thereof unto true believers, their Spiritual nourishment, and growth in him, their further ingagement in, and to all Duties which they owe unto him; and to be a bond and pledge of their communion with him, and with each other, as Members of his mystical Body.

II. In this Sacrament Christ is not offered up to his Father; nor any real Sacrifice made at all, for Remission of sins of the quick or dead, but only a Commemoration of that one Offering up of himself, by himself upon the Cross once for all; and a spiritual Oblation of all possible praise unto God, for the same: So that the Popish Sacrifice of the Mass, (as they call it) is most abominably injurious to Christ's one, only Sacrifice, the alone Propitiation for all the sins of the Elect.

III. The Lord Jesus hath in this Ordinance, appointed his Ministers to declare his word of institution to the people, to pray, and bless the Elements of Bread and Wine, and thereby to set them apart from a common, to an Holy Use; and to Take, and Break the Bread, to Take the Cup, and (they communicating also themselves) to give both to the Communicants; but to none who are not then present in the Congregation.

IV. Private Masses, or receiving this Sacrament by a Priest, or any other alone, as likewise, the denyal of the Cup to the people, worshipping the Elements, the lifting them up, or carrying them about for adoration, and the reserving them for any pretended Religious use, are all contrary to the Nature of this Sacrament, and to the Institution of Christ.

V. The outward Elements in this Sacrament, duely set apart, to the uses ordained by Christ, have such relation to him crucified, as that truely, yet Sacramentally only, they are sometimes called by the names of the things they represent, to wit, the Body and Blood of Christ, albeit, in substance and nature, they still remain truely and onely Bread and Wine, as they were before.

VI. That Doctrine which maintains a change of the substance of Bread and Wine, into the substance of

Christ's Body and Blood (commonly called, Transubstantiation) by Consecration of a Priest, or by any other way, is repugnant, not to Scripture alone, but even to common sense and Reason, overthroweth the nature of the Sacrament, and hath been, and is, the cause of manifold Superstitions; yea, of grosse Idolatries.

VII. Worthy receivers outwardly partaking of the visible Elements, in this Sacrament, do then also, inwardly, by faith, really, and indeed, yet not carnally and corporally, but Spiritually receive and feed upon Christ crucified, and all benefits of his death: The Body and Blood of Christ being then, not corporally, or carnally, in, with, or under the Bread and Wine; yet, as really, but Spiritually, present to the Faith of Believers in that Ordinance, as the Elements themselves are to their outward senses.

VIII. Although ignorant, and wicked men receive the outward Elements, in this Sacrament, yet, they receive not the Thing signified thereby, but by their unworthy coming thereunto, are guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord, to their own damnation. Wherefore all ignorant, and ungodly persons, as they are unfit to enjoy communion with him, so they are unworthy of the Lord's Table; and cannot without great sin against Christ, while they remain such, partake of these Holy Mysteries, or be admitted thereunto.

This whole chap. left out by the Compiler Paul.

CHAP. XXX. *Of Church-Censures.*

THe Lord Jesus, as King and Head of his Church, hath therein appointed a Government, in the hand of Church-Officers, distinct from the Civil Magistrat.

II. To these Officers, the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by vertue whereof, they have power, respectively, to retain and remit sins, to shut that Kingdom against the impenitent, both by the Word, and Censures; and to open it unto penitent sinners, by the Ministry of the Gospel, and by Absolution from Censures, as occasion shal require.

III. Church-Censures are necessary for the reclaiming and gaining of offending Brethren, for deterring of others from the like offenses, for purging out of that Leaven which might infect the whole Lump, for vindicating the honour of Christ, and the holy profession of the Gospel, and for preventing the wrath of God, which might justly fall upon the Church, if they should suffer his Covenant, and the Seals thereof to be profaned by notorious and obstinat offenders.

IV. For the better attaining of these ends, the Officers of the Church are to proceed by Admonition, Suspension from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper for a season: and, by Excommunication from the Church, according to the nature of the Crime, and demerit of the person.

This whole chap. left out by the Compiler Paul.

CHAP. XXXI. *Of Synods and Councils.*

FOr the better Government, and further Edification of the Church, there ought to be such Assemblies, as are commonly called Synods, or Councils.

II. As Magistrats may lawfully call a Synod of Ministers, and other fit persons, to consult and advise with, about matters of Religion; So, if Magistrats be open Enemies to the Church, the Ministers of Christ, of themselves, by vertue of their Office; or they, with other fit persons, upon delegation from their Churches, may meet together in such Assemblies.

III. It belongeth to Synods and Councils, Ministerially to determine Controversies of Faith, and Cases of Conscience, to set down Rules and Directions for the better ordering of the publick Worship of God, and Government of his Church; to receive complaints in cases of Male-administration: and authoritatively to determine the same; which Decrees and Determinations, if consonant to the Word of God, are to be received with reverence, and submission; not only, for their agreement with the Word, but also for the power whereby they are made, as being an Ordinance of God, appointed thereunto in his Word.

IV. All Synods or Councils, since the Apostles times, whether general, or particular, may err; and many have erred: Therefore they are not to be made the Rule of Faith, or Practice; but to be used as an help in both.

V. Synods and Councils are to handle, or conclude nothing, but that which is Ecclesiastical, and are not to intermeddle with Civil affairs, which concern the Common-wealth, unless by way of humble Petition, in Cases extraordinary; or by way of Advice, for satisfaction of Conscience, if they be thereunto required by the Civil Magistrat.

CHAP. XXXII. *Of the State of Men after death, and of the Resurrection of the Dead.*

THe Bodies of Men, after Death return to dust, and see corruption; but their souls (which neither die, nor sleep) having an immortal subsistence, immediatly return to God, who gave them: the Souls of the righteous, being then made perfect in holiness, are received into the highest Heavens, where they behold the Face of God in Light and Glory; waiting for the full Redemption of their Bodies: And the Souls of the wicked are cast into Hell, where they remain in torments and utter darkness, reserved to the Judgment of the great Day. Besides these two places, for Souls separated from their Bodies, the Scripture acknowledgeth none.

II. At the last Day, such as are found alive, shal not die, but be changed; and all the dead shal be raised up, with the self same Bodies, and none other; although with different qualities, which shal be united again to their Souls for ever.

III. The Bodies of the Unjust, shal by the power of Christ be raised to dishonour; the Bodies of the Just by his Spirit, unto honour; and be made conformable to his own Glorious Body.

CHAP. XXXIII. *Of the Last Judgment.*

GOD hath appointed a Day, wherein he will judge the World, in Righteousness, by Jesus Christ, to whom all power, and Judgment is given of the Father, in which day, not only the Apostate Angels shal be judged, but likewise all Persons that have lived upon the earth, shal appear before the Tribunal of Christ, to give an account of their Thoughts, Words, and Deeds; and to receive according to what they have done in the body, whether good or evil.

II. The end of God's appointing this day, is for the manifestation of the glory of his mercy, in the eternal Salvation of the Elect; and of his justice, in the damnation of the Reprobate, who are wicked and disobedient. For, then shal the Righteous go into everlasting Life, and receive that fulness of Joy and Refreshing, which shal come from the presence of the Lord: But the Wicked, who know not God, and obey not the Gospel of Jesus Christ, shal be cast into eternal Torments, and be punished with everlasting Destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the Glory of his Power.

III. The Christ would have us to be certainly perswaded, that there shal be a Day of Judgment, both to deterre all men from Sin; and for the greater Consolation of the Godly in their Adversity; so will he have that Day unknown to Men, that they may shake off all carnal Security, and be always watchful, because they know not at what hour the Lord will come: and, may be ever prepared to say, *Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.* AMEN.

VI.

ACT For raising a Supply offered to Their Majesties.

June 7, 1690.

THE Estates of Parliament taking to their Consideration the Happiness which this Nation doth enjoy under the Kings Majesties Government, by whose Endeavours they were delivered from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and the constant Proofs they have of His Royal Affection, and tender care of the concerns of the Nation; and withal, considering that His Majesty is engaged in an expensive War, for the Safety of this Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Protestant Religion; They to evidence their Duty and Gratitude, Do hereby Declare, that this Kingdom will chearfully hazard their Lives and Fortunes in any Cause wherein the King and Queens Majesties, Their Honour and Safety may be concerned; And conceiving it necessary for the rendering of this humble Tender of their Duty the more effectual, that a Stock of Money be provided, towards the encouragement and maintainance of the Forces, which the present exigence doth require to be keeped up within the Kingdom, and for such other occasions, as may be necessary for the support of Their Majesties Government: Therefore the saids Estates, do with all humble Duty and Alacrity, for themselves, and in Name of this Kingdom, which they represent, make Offer to Their Majesties of a Supply of Two Millions, ninteen Thousand, seven Hundred and thirty three Pounds, six shillings and eight Penies *Scots* Money, extending in whole to twenty eight Months Cess, to be raised and uplifted out of the Land-rent of this Kingdom, from the several Shires and Burghs, in manner, and at the Terms following, *viz.* The Sum of five hundred seventy seven thousand, sixty six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pennies, being eight months Cess, at seventy two thousand, one hundred thirty three pounds, six shillings, eight pennies in the Month, for this current year, one thousand six hundred ninety, whereof four Months Cess to be raised and payed betwixt and the first day of *July* next; two Months Cess at *Lambmass*, and other two Months Cess at *Martinmass* in this instant year, one thousand six hundred ninety, and the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand, six hundred, sixty six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pennies money foresaid, being five months Cess yearly, for the years one thousand six hundred ninety one, one thousand six hundred ninety two, one thousand six hundred ninety three, and one thousand six hundred ninety four, to be raised at the Terms of *Candlemass* and *Lambmass* yearly, by equal portions, beginning the first Terms paymement thereof, being two months Cess and an half, at the Term of *Candlemass*, one thousand six hundred and ninety one, and so forth Termly thereafter, during the said four years, That is to say;

The Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, the sum three thousand, one hundred and eighty three pounds, eight shillings *Scots* Money, monthly.

The Sheriffdom of *Haddingtoun*, the sum of two thousand, seven hundred, eighty two pounds, six shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Berwick*, the sum of two thousand, eight hundred, thirteen pounds, one shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Roxburgh*, the sum of three thousand, six hundred, eighty six pounds, seventeen shillings, six pennies.

The Sheriffdom of *Selkirk*, the sum of nine hundred and four pounds, and nine shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Peebles*, the sum of one thousand, fourty two pounds, and eight shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Lanerk*, the sum of three thousand, ninety and one pounds, and twelve shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Dumfreis*, the sum of two thousand, seven hundred, and

twelve pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Vigtoun*, the ſum of one thouſand and four pounds, fifteen ſhillings.

The Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, the ſum of one thouſand ſix hundred ſeventy four pounds, eleven ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Air*, the ſum of three thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy pounds, and five ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Dumbartoun*, the ſum of ſeven hundred, ſixty four pounds, and ten ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Bute*, the ſum of three hundred and eight pounds, eight ſhillings, and three pennies.

The Sheriffdom of *Renfrew*, the ſum of one thouſand three hundred fifty three pounds, and ſeven ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Striviling* the ſum of one thouſand ſeven hundred fifty four pounds, four ſhillings, and ſix pennies.

The Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, the ſum of one thouſand, one hundred ſixty nine pounds, and eighteen ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Perth*, the ſum of five thouſand thirty eight pounds, and foureteen ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Kincardin*, the ſum of nine hundred eighty four pounds, and one ſhilling.

The Sheriffdom of *Aberdene*, the ſum of four thouſand, ſeventy ſeven pounds, and nineteen ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Inverneſs*, the ſum of one thouſand, two hundred thirteen pounds, one ſhilling ſix pennies.

The Sheriffdom of *Roſs*, the ſum of one thouſand three hundred ſeventy ſeven pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings, and ſix pennies.

The Sheriffdom of *Nairn*, the ſum of two hundred ſeventy ſeven pounds, and ſixteen ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Cromartie* the ſum of ſixty eight pounds, and five ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Argyle*, the ſum of one thouſand nine hundred fourty ſeven pounds, ten ſhillings, and nine pennies.

The Sheriffdom of *Fife* and *Kinroſs*, the ſum of five thouſand one hundred and ſeventy two pounds.

The Sheriffdom of *Forfar*, the ſum of three thouſand two hundred ſeventy three pounds, and fifteen ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Bamff*, the ſum of one thouſand one hundred fifty pounds, and four ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Sutherland*, the ſum of three hundred and thirty ſix pounds.

The Sheriffdom of *Caithneſs*, the ſum of five hundred ninety nine pounds, and five ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Elgin*, the ſum of one thouſand fifty nine pounds, five ſhillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, the Sum of one thouſand eighty eight pounds, and ten ſhillings.

And the Sheriffdom of *Clackmannan*, the ſum of three hundred fifty two pounds, ſeven ſhillings, and three pennies *Scots* Money.

BURGHS.

The City of *Edinburgh*, the ſum of four thouſand pounds.

The Burgh of *Perth*, the ſum of four hundred ſixty two pounds.

The Burgh of *Dundee*, the ſum of ſeven hundred thirty two pounds.

The Burgh of *Aberdeen*, the ſum of eight hundred and fourty pounds.

The Burgh of *Striviling*, the ſum of two hundred and ſixteen pounds.

The Burgh of *Linlithgow*, the ſum of two hundred and four pounds.

The City of St. *Andrews*, the ſum of one hundred ſeventy eight pounds.

The City of *Glaſgow*, the ſum of one thouſand four hundred and fourty pounds.

The Burgh of *Air*, the ſum of two hundred and eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Haddingtoun*, the ſum of two hundred and ſixteen pounds.
The Burgh of *Dyſert*, the ſum of ninety ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Kirkaldie*, the ſum of two hundred ſeventy ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Montroſs*, the ſum of two hundred twenty eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Cowper*, the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds.
The Burgh of *Anſtruther* eaſter, the ſum of twenty four pounds.
The Burgh of *Dumfreis*, the ſum of two hundred pounds.
The Burgh of *Inverneſs*, the ſum of two hundred and ſixteen pounds.
The Burgh of *Burnt-Iſland*, the ſum of one hundred thirty eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Innerkeithing*, the ſum of fourty eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Kinghorn*, the ſum of fifty four pounds.
The Burgh of *Brechin*, the ſum of ſixty ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Irwing*, the ſum of one hundred and eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Jedburgh*, the ſum of one hundred and eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Kirkcudbright*, the ſum of ninety ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Wigtoun*, the ſum of fourſcore four pounds.
The Burgh of *Pittenweem*, the ſum fourſcore pounds.
The Burgh of *Dumfermling*, the ſum of ninety ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Anſtruther* weſter, the ſum of thirty pounds.
The Burgh of *Selkirk*, the ſum of fourſcore pounds.
The Burgh of *Dumbartoun*, the ſum of ſixty pounds.
The Burgh of *Renfrew*, the ſum of fourty eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Dumbar*, the ſum of ſeventy two pounds.
The Burgh of *Lanerk*, the ſum of ſeventy two pounds.
The Burgh of *Aberbrothock*, the ſum of fifty four pounds.
The Burgh of *Elgin*, the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds.
The Burgh of *Peebles*, the ſum of ſeventy two pounds.
The Burgh of *Crail*, the ſum of one hundred and eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Tyne*, the ſum of fourty two pounds.
The burgh of *Culroſs*, the ſum of fourty eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Bamff*, the ſum of fourty eight pounds.
The Burgh of *Whithorn*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Forfar*, the ſum of twenty four pounds.
The Burgh of *Rotheſay*, the ſum of thirty ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Nairn*, the ſum of eighteen pounds.
The Burgh of *Forres*, the ſum of thirty pounds.
The Burgh of *Rutherglen*, the ſum of eighteen pounds.
The Burgh of *North-Berwick*, the ſum of ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Cullen*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Lawder*, the ſum of thirty ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Kintore*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Kilreny*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Annand*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Lochmaben*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Sanquhar*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Galloway*, the ſum of ſix pounds.
The Burgh of *Dingwal*, the ſum of twelve pounds.
The Burgh of *Dornoch*, the ſum of eighteen pounds.
The Burgh of *Queensferry*, the ſum of ſixty pounds.
The Burgh of *Forteroſe*, the ſum of thirty pounds.
The Burgh of *Cromarty*, the ſum of thirty pounds.
The Burgh of *Inverury*, the ſum of eighteen pounds.

The Burgh of *Weik*, the ſum of twenty pounds.
The Burgh of *Innerberwy*, the ſum of ſix pounds.
And the Burgh of *Kirkwal*, the ſum of ſixty pounds *Scots* Money.

And the King and Queens Majeſties conſidering, that this Supply is granted for ſo neceſſary ends and purpoſes, Do with the Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Declare, That no perſon or perſons ſhall be exeemed from payment of their Proportions of this Supply for their Lands, upon any pretext whatſoever, excepting Mortified Lands allanerly, notwithſtanding of any former Law, Priviledge, or Act of Parliament in the contrair. And for the better and more ſpeedy in-bringing of the ſaid Supply, Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Do nominat and appoint the perſons after-named, to be Commiſſioners within the reſpective Shires, for ordering and uplifting the ſame, *viz.*

For the Shire of *Edinburgh.*

The Earl of *Lothian*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Earl of *Tweddale*, the Viſcount of *Oxenfoord*, the Viſcount of *Tarbat*, the Lord *New-battle*, the Lord *Teſter*, the Lord *Roſs*, the Lord *Torphichen*, the Lord *Forreſter*, the Maſter of *Balmerinoch*, Sir John Baird of Newbyth, one of the Senators of Colledge of Juſtice, Sir James Fowlis *of* Collingtoun, Sir John Maitland *of* Ravelrig, one of the Senators of the Colledge *of* Juſtice, Sir George M^c^kenzie *of* Rotehaugh, Robert Dundaſs *of* Arniſtoun, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, John Wauchop *of* Edmonſtoun, Sir John Lawder *of* Fountain-hall, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Sir John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, Sir John Fowlis *of* Ravelſtoun, Sir Alexander Gibſon *of* Pentland, Sir John Clark *of* Pennicook, Sir William Drummond *of* Halthorndene, Sir Patrick Nisbet *of* Dean, Archibald Young *of* Leny, Hugh Wallace *of* Ingliſtoun, Sir John Ramſay *of* Whitehill, Sir Robert Baird of Saughtoun-hall, Sir Mark Carſs *of* Cockpen, Sir William Sharp *of* Stonny-hill, Sir William Binning *of* Wallitoord, Sir James Dick *of* Prieſtfield, John Trotter *of* Mortoun-hall, Thomas Craig *of* Riccartoun, Alexander Nisbet *of* Craigentinney, Sir Robert Miln *of* Barntoun, Patrick Hamilton *of* Falla, John Cunninghame *of* Wood-hall, Mr. Roderick M^c^kenzie *of* Preſton-hall, Watſon *of* Saughton, John Fowlis *of* Ratho, James Baird younger *of* Saughton-hall, James Murray *of* Deuchar, Charles Murray *of* Halden, Mr. James Hunter *of* Muirhouſe, John Scot *of* Malleny, Charles Scot *of* Bavelaw, Sir John Gibſon younger *of* Pentland, Sir William Baird younger *of* Newbyth, the Laird *of* Craigmiller, James Loch *of* Drylaw, the Laird *of* Baads, James Juſtice younger *of* Eaſter-Crighton, Mr. David Dunmuir *of* Currie-hill, William Bigger *of* Wolmet, Andrew Brown *of* Braid, Mr. James Lowis *of* Merchiſtoun, Elleis *of* South-ſide, Mr John Menzies *of* Cambo, Richardſon *of* Smeitoun, Mr. James Elleis *of* Steahops-milns; The Provoſt of Edinburgh for the time, for the Barony of Brughtoun, the eldeſt Baillies of Muſſelburgh for the time, the eldeſt Baillie of Dalkeith for the time, the Duches of Buccleughs Baillie for the time, the Dutches of *Lauderdales* Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Haddingtoun.*

The Marqueſs of *Dowglaſs*, the Earl of *Wintoun*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Earl of *Tweddale*, the Lord *Teſter*, the Lord *Balhaven*, Sir *John Baird of* Newbyth, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Sir John Hall *of* Dunglaſs, Sir Patrick Hepburn *of* Black-caſtle, Sir John Sinclar *of* Lochend, Mr. Robert Lawder *of* Beilmouth, James Hamiltoun *of* Hedderwick, Archibald Murray *of* Spot, Robert Hamilton *of* Preſmennan, one of the Senators *of* the Colledge *of* Juſtice, James Sydſerf *of* Ruthlaw younger, Francis Kinloch *of* Gilmertoun younger, Patrick Hepburn *of* Smeitoun, William Hepburn *of* Beinſtoun, Sir William Baird *of* Newbyth, Sir Patrick Brown *of* Colſtoun, Richard Cockburn *of* Clarkingtoun, William Baillie *of* Lamingtoun, James Dougal *of* Nunland,

land, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenſtoun, Patrick Hepburn of Monkrig, Robert Hepburn of Beirſoord, Sir James Hay of Linplum, Robert Brown of Newhall, Newtoun of that Ilk, Mr. George Haliburtoun of Egilſcarnie, James Hamilton of Weſterſpot, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Sir John Lawder of Fountain-hall, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Adam Cockburn of Ormiſtoun, David Hepburn of Humbie, James Muir of Burhouſes, Patrick Wedderburn of Gosfoord, James Durham of Luſneſs, William Nisbet of Dirltoun, the Earl of *Roxburghs* Baillie for the time, Sir George Sutie of Balgone, Achelon of Sydſerf, Livingſtoun of Saltcoats, William Moriſon of Preſtoungrange, James Oſwald of Fingletoun, the Laird of Wauchtoun's Baillie for the time, Robert Hepburn of Keith, the Baillie for the Dutcheſs of *Lauderdale*, Robert Hepburn of Whitburgh, the Lord *Elibank*'s Baillie for the time, Lewis Cant of Dryburn-head, John Sinclar younger of Stevenſtoun, Mr. James Scougal Tutor of Whyt-kirk, Henry Fletcher Tutor of Aberlady, the Laird of Caringtoun's Factor for the time.

For the Shire of *Berwick*.

The Marqueſs of *Dowglaſs*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, or his Baillies, the Earl of *Hume*, or his Baillie, Sir Roger Hog of Harcarſs, Mr. Alexander Swintoun of Merſingtoun, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Sir John Sinclar of Longfermacus, Sir John Hume of Blackader, Sir James Don of Newtoun, Sir James Cockburn of that Ilk, Sir Robert Stuart of Allanbank, Sir John Hall of Dunglaſs, Sir William Scot of Harden elder and younger, Sir James Rocheid of Innerleith, Sir Patrick Hume of Lumſden, George Hume of Wedderburn, John Swintoun of that Ilk, John Renton of Lambertoun, John Ker of Moriſtoun, John Ker of Cavers, George Ramſay of Edingtoun, Alexander Edgar of Wedderlie, Mr. Alexander Brown of Thornydikes, John Hume of Ninewalls, George Hume of Kimmerghame, Mr. John Belſhes of Tofts, Robert Brown of Blaikburn, Hume of Houndwood, Patrick Wardlaw of Berryhaugh, James Pringle of Greenknow, George Hume of Baſlenden, William Cockburn of Caldrie, George Hume of Saint Leonards, Mr. James Daes of Coldingknows, Mr. David Hume of Croſrig, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Mr. James Dowglaſs of Earnſlaw, Alexander Hume of Abbay, John Watſon of Jardenfield, Alexander Trotter of Kettleſheil, Thomas Rocheid of Whitſonhill, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, Pringles elder and younger of Stitchel, Sir James Hay of Linplum, the Tutor of New-mains, Mowat of Faſide, Patrick Hume younger of Polwart, George Baillie of Jerviſwood, the Tutor of Lady-Kirk, the Laird of Hiltoun's Baillie for the time, Charles Swinton younger of Merſingtoun, John Hume of Broom-houſe, John Scot of Wall, Erskine of Seafield, Mean of Moriſtoun, Sir Parrick Scot of Ancrum, Hume of Flaſs, John Trotter of Mortounhall, Alexander Trotter of Wide-open, Brymer of Edren, Mr. John King of Bogin-green, Falconer of Kincorth, Ramſay younger of Edingtoun, George Hume of Kello, James Reidpeth of Byrcleuch, James Peter of Chappel, Alexander Cockburn of Blacksmiln, Alexander Hume of Newtoun of Whitſome, James Nicolſon of Trabroun, John Achelon of Haudine, Mr. Henry Hume of Kayms, John Hume younger of Newtoun, Sir Alexander Hume of Rentoun, George Windram of Haymouth, the Tutor and Chamberlain of Lady-Kirk-Mains, William Ancrum in Dunce, William Hume of Greenlaw-Caſtle, the Earl of *Haddingtouns* Baillie for the time, the Lord *Roſs* or his Baillie for the Lands of Fouldown.

For the Shire of *Roxburgh*.

The Marqueſs of *Douglaſs*, the Earl of *Lothian*, the Earl of *Tarras*, the Lord *Newbottle*, the Lord *Jedburgh*, the Lord *Rutherfoord*, Sir John Riddel of that Ilk, Sir William Ker of Greenhead, Sir William Elliot of Stobs, Sir Francis Scot

of Thirleſtane, Sir William Bennet of Grubet, Sir John Scot of Ancrum, Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchel and his eldeſt Son, Sir William Douglaſs of Cavers, Sir William Scots elder and younger of Harden, Sir James Don of Newtoun, the Laird of Ednem, the Laird of McKerſtoun elder, the Laird of Littledean, Sir Patrick Scot younger of Ancrum, the Laird of Bonjedburgh, Ker of Cavers, the Laird of Edgerſtoun, the Laird of Chatto, Andrew Pringle of Cliſtoun, Ker of Frogden, Ker of Greden, Ker of Chirritrees, John Scot of Wall, William Scot younger of Thirleſtane, Scot of Headſhaw elder, William Scot of Reaburn, Robert Scot of Elleiſtoun, Gideon Scot of Utterſide, Robert Eliot of Middlemiln, William Eliot of Bewlie, Simon Eliot of Swineſide, John Eliot of Thorliſhop, Henry Eliot of Harrot, James Don of Smellum, Alexander Don of Rutherfoord, Patrick Don of Ottinburn, Francis Gladeſtanes of Whitelaw, Francis Cunninghame of Northſintoun, Francis Armſtrong of Whitehaugh, Scot of Whiteſlaid, Thomas Rutherfoord of Knowſouth, Thomas Rutherfoord of Wells, Rutherfoord younger of Fairntoun, Halyburtoun younger of Muirhouſlaw, Charles Murray of Hadden, Langlands of that Ilk, Robert Scot of Horſlihill, William Ainſlie of Blackhill, Pringle younger of Buckhame, Alexander Lithgow of Drygrange, Andrew Plumber elder of Middleſtead, the Provoſt of Jedburgh for the time, the Dutcheſs of Buccleughs Baillie for the time, the Earl of Roxburghs Chamberlain for the time, the Marqueſs of Douglaſs's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Haddingtoun's Baillie of Melroſs for the time, William Bennet younger of Grubet, Scot of Headſhaw younger, James Scot of Sheilſwood, William Plumber younger of Middleſtead, Walter Scot of Gaudilands, Robert Scot of Clack, Ker of Abbotſrule, Riddel younger of Mouſlie.

For the Shire of Selkirk.

The Earl of *Tarras*, the Laird of Drummelzier, Sir Francis Scot of Thirleſtane, James Murray of Philiphaugh, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Thomas Scot of Whiteſlead, Hugh Scot of Gallaſheils, John Scot of Sintoun, Sir William Scots elder and younger of Harden, Robert Scot of Eliſtoun, John Scots elder and younger of Gilmenſcleugh, Thomas and Walter Scots of Todrig, James Pringle of Torwoodlie, James Murray of Deuchar, John Riddel of Haining, Andrew and William Plumbers of Middleſtead, Patrick Riddel of Mouſlie, Adam Scot of Bowhill, William Scot of Broadmeadows, William Currier of Howdin, John Stodhart of Williamhope, Mr. Thomas Lowis of Plora, John Hay of Hayſtoun, James Murray of Sundhope, the Dutcheſs of Buccleughs Baillie for the time, Michael Andiſon of Tuſhilaw, the Tutor of Whitebank.

For the Shire of Peebles.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Mortoun*, Lord *William Douglaſs*, Lieutennant General *Douglaſs*, William Hay of Drumelzier, Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, Sir David Murray of Stenhope, William Moriſon of Preſtoungrange, John Veitch of Dawick, James Naſmith of Poſſo, John Hay of Hayſtoun, Dickſon of Hartree, John Dickſon of Whiteſlaid, Hunter of Polmude, Patrick Porteous of Halkſhaw younger, John Lawſon of Karnmuire, James Geddes of Kirkurd, Brown of Scotſtoun, Alexander Murray of Halmyre, Richard Murray of Spittlehaugh, John Murray of Creingltie, Graham of Slipperfield, Ruſſel of Kingſide, Doctor Pennycook of Romanno, George Baillie of Mannerhall, John Balfour of Kailzie, William and Alexander Horſeburghs elder and younger, James Williamſon of Cardrono, Robert Burnet of Little-Ormiſtoun, David Plenderleith of Blyth, Alexander Baillie of Callends, Alexander Hamilton of Goldcoat, the Provoſt of Peebles for the time.

For

For the Shire of Lanerk.

William Duke of *Hamiltoun*, James Marqueſs of *Douglaſs*, James Earl of *Arran*, Archibald Earl of *Forfar*, Alexander Lord *Blantyre*, John Lord *Carmichael*, Sir Daniel Carmichael of Mauldſly, the Laird of Lamingtoun, John Weir of Newtoun, Alexander Menzies of Culterallo's, Alexander Bartram of Nisbet, James Somervel of Gladſtanes, the Laird of Walſtoun, the Laird of Dolphingtoun, James Muirhead of Perſilands, John Somervel of Spittel, Sir William Lockhart of Carſtairs, the Laird of Weſtſheil, the Laird of Carlewel, William Baillie of Littlegel, James Lockhart of Cleghorn elder, the Laird of Jerviſwood, Sir John Carmichael, of Bonnitoun, the Laird of Lee, Walter Lockhart of Kirktoun, Mr. John Hamilton of Halcraig, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, the Laird of Allantoun, the Laird of Cultneſs elder, the Laird of Wiſhaw elder, the Laird of Murdiſtoun, Sir John Harper of Cambuſlinethem, the Laird of Dalzel, the Laird of Cleiland, Mr. Archibald Nisbet of Carſin, the Laird of Hartwood, the Laird of Bradieſholm, George Muirhead of Stevinſon, the Laird of Airdrie, the Laird of Towcorſs, the Laird of Burrowfield, Cochran of Rochſoles, the Laird of Bedlay younger, the Laird of Garnkirk the Laird of Aikinhead, the Laird of Weſtburn, Sir William Fleming of Fearm, the Laird of Torrence, Sir William Maxwel of Calderwood, Mr. John Kincaid of Corsbasket, the Laird of Earnock, the Laird of Barnclath, the Laird of Raploch younger, Mr. Hugh Corbet of Hardgray, William Cleiland of Hairſhaw, James Young of Linbank, the Laird of Craignethen younger, William Lowrie Tutor of Blaickwood, the Laird of Caſtlemilk's Baillie for the time, the Laird of Auchtifardel, the Laird of Stanebyres Baillie for the time, Mr. Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, the Laird of Hopeton's Baillie for the time, Samuel Douglaſs of Heiſleſide, the Earl of Wigton's Baillie for the time, William Baillie of Hardingtoun, the Laird of Keirs Baillie for the time, James Lockhart of Anniſtoun, James Oſwald of Fingletoun, the Laird of Carnwath's Baillie for the time, the Provoſt of Glaſgow for the time, for the Lands of Provan, one of the Magiſtrats of Lanerk for the time.

For the Shire of *Nithiſdale* and *Dumfreis*.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Annandale*, the Lord *Drumlaurig*, Sir James Douglaſs of Kelhead, Sir Thomas Kilpatrick of Cloſeburn, Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxweltoun, the Laird of Holmains, the Laird of Dornick, the Laird of Capinoch, the Laird of Gernſalloch elder, Sir James Johnſtoun of Weſterraw, the Laird of Lamerſcails, James Johnſtoun of Corehead, John Johnſtoun younger of Weſterraw, the Laird of Craigs, the Laird of Stuartoun, Andrew Johnſtoun younger of Lockerbie, the Laird of Braikenſide, Archibald Murray younger of Dumcreiſ, the Laird of Dormonth, the Laird of Bridekirk, the Laird of Crawfurdtoun, the Laird of Enoch, the Laird of Eccles, William Johnſtoun of Grantoun, Mr. Hugh Maxwel of Dalſwintoun, the Laird of Cloſeburn younger, John Scot of Rennelburn, James Scot of Johnſtoun, Eliots of Erkletoun elder and younger, Mr. John Laing of Weſterker, the *Dutcheſs* of Buccleugh's Baillies and Chamberlain for the time.

For the Sheriffdom of *Wigtoun*.

The Earl of Galloway, the Viſcount of Stair, Preſident of the Seſſion, the Maſter of Stair, the Laird of Caſtle-ſtewart, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Sheriff of Wigtoun, Sir Charles Hay of Park, Sir William Maxwel of Monteith, the Laird of Mochrum, the Laird of Barnbarroch, James Gordon younger of Craighlaw, William Agnew of Wig, James Vallance of Poſle, the Lairds of Logan elder and younger, Medoual of Freuch, James Agnew of Lochnaw, John Blair of *Donskey*, Andrew Agnew of Seuchan, *Alexander Adair* of *Drummore*, James *Dalrymple* of *Dunragit*, the Lairds of Garthland elder and younger, the Laird of Fintloch, the Lady Baldoons Baillie for the time, William Gordon of Culvennan, Patrick Houſtoun of *Drumaſtoun*, *David* Gordon of Barnerry, Mr.

Hugh Dalrymple of Corſehill, Cathcart of Gano, Mcdowgal of Gileſpie, Adair of Largie,

For the Shire of *Air.*

The Earl of Dumfreis, the Viſcount of Stair, Preſident of the Seſſion, the Lord Cathcart, the Maſter of Stair, the Maſter of Cathcart, Sir George Campbel of Ceſnock, Hugh Montgomery of Colsfield, William Cochran of Ochiltrie, the Lairds of Adamtoun elder and younger, David Boſwal of Auchinleck, Alexander Crawfurd of Kerſe, Hugh Campbel of Shankſtoun, David Mclean of Holms, Wallace of Shualtoun, William Fullertoun of that Ilk, Ronald Chambers of Polquhairne, Fairlie of Bruntsfield, John Campbel of Horſe-Cleugh, David Crawfurd of Drumſey, Dickſon of Sornbeg, William Reid of Daldilling, David Crawfurd of Balquharrie, the Laird of Gathgirth, John Reid of Ballochmyle, Robert Crawfurd of Crawfurdſtoun, Robert Fullertoun of Craig-hall, Mr. Matthew Campbel of Water-haughs, John Wallace of Cambreiſlicken, William Cunninghame of Brownhill, William Campbel of Skelden, the Laird of Gaſtoun, Mungo Campbel of Nether-place elder and younger, the Laird of Killoch, William Chambers of Black-Craig, Mr. John Boſwal of Craikſtoun, John Alexander of Black-houſe, the Laird of Dankeith, the Laird of Kelburn, the Earl of *Eglingtoun*, the Lord *Montgomery*, Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffend, the Laird of Kilbirnie, the Laird of Rowallan, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly, the Laird of Blair, the Laird of Corſ-hill, the Lairds of Biſhoptoun elder and younger, the Laird of *R*obertland younger, the Laird of Polkellie, Crawfurd of Achinnames, Sir William Cunninghame of Capringtoun, the Lairds of Pearſtoun elder and younger, the Laird of Hunterſtoun, Cunninghame of Aiket, Hamble of *R*uch-wood, the Laird of Lady-Land, Hamiltoun of Grange, Major Hugh Buntin, the Lairds of Pentencroft elder and younger, Hugh Stevenſon of Montgreinand, Crawfurd of Crawfurdland, Mr. Archibald Dickſon of Tourland, Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, the Earl of *Caſſils*, the Lord *Bargany*, the Laird of Carletoun, Muir of Auchindrain, the Lairds of Belterſane elder and younger, Mr. David Cunninghame of Milncraig, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, the Laird of Trochrig, the Lord Boyd, Thomas *K*ennedy of *K*irkmichel, the Laird of *K*eirs, the Laird of Blairquhan, the Laird of Enterkin, James Whiteford of Dunduff, Allan Chambers of Sauchrie, Hugh *K*ennedy of Shilloch, James Bool of Montgomeriſon, the Laird of Girven-mains, of Blairſtoun, *K*ennedie of *K*ilhingie, Alexander Shaw of Nether-Grimmet, the Laird of *K*nockdollian, Mr. John Ferguſon of Barclannachan, the Earl of Dundonald's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Loudouns Baillie for the time, Montgomries of Broom-lands elder and younger, Adam Fullertoun of Bartinholme, Cunninghame of Bedland, the Lairds of Greenock elder and younger, the Laird of Gilmerſcroft, the Laird of Dunlop's Baillie, *K*er of *K*erſland, Cunninghame of *C*herrilands, preſent Provoſt of Irving, and Broun of Megerholme.

For the Shire of *Dumbarton.*

The Earl of *Argile*, the Lord *Boyd*, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luz, William *C*ochran of *K*ilmaronock, William Hamilton of Orbiſtoun, John Whitehill of *K*eppoch, Archibald Mckauly of Ardincaple, the Laird of *K*ilbirnie, John Naper of *K*ilmahew, John and William Nobles of Fearms elder and younger, John Douglaſs of Maines, Colquhoun of Carſcadden, John Campbel Captain of Carrick, James Hamilton of Hutchiſon, Nicol Buntine of Ardoth, Claud Hamilton of Barns, William Stirling of Law, Garſhoare of Garſhoare, John Houſtoun younger of that Ilk, William Colquhoun of Craigtoun, the Laird of Mcpharlain, Buchannan of Drumhead, Mr. James Smollet of Bonhill, John Colquhoun of Camſtroddan, John Carmichael Chamberlain

berlain to the Earl of Wigtoun, the Laird of Shirva, the Marquess of Montrose's Baillie, John Colquhoun of Kilmardinnie, John Spreul of Milntoun, John Colquhoun of Garshaake.

For the Shire of *Bute*.

The Duke of *Hamiltoun*, or his Baillie in *Arran*, the Earl of *Arran*, the Earl of *Argile*, the Earl of *Eglingtoun*, the Lord *Montgomery*, the Laird of Skelmorlie, Sir James Stuart of Bute, David Boyl of Kelburn, Mr. Robert Stuart, Advocat, Uncle to Sir James Stuart of Bute, Hector Bannatine of Kaymes, Mr. John Stuart of Asoog, Mr. William Stuart of Ambrismore, John Stuart of Lenichael, Archibald Stuart of Kilwhinlick, Ninian Stuart of Lergierian, John Stuart of Scaplie, John Mckirdy of Kirremenoch, James Mckonochy of Ambresbeg, Ninian Bannatine of Kirrelamont, Duncan Campbel of Wester-Kains, John Campbel Captain of Dunoon, Donald Campbel of Auchinwilling, Mccumming of Leniwhillin, Robert Stuart of Meeknoth, Robert Stuart of Lochlie, the Provost of Rothsay for the time.

For the Shire of *Renfrew*.

The Earl of *Glencairn*, the Earl of *Eglingtoun*, the Lord *Montgomery*, the Lord *Ross*, the Lord *Blantyre*, Sir Patrick Houstoun *of* that Ilk, and John Houstoun younger thereof, Sir James Montgomerie *of* Skelmorlie, Sir John Maxwell *of* Nether-pollock, Sir Archibald Steuart *of* Blackhall, the Lairds *of* Greenock elder and younger, the Lairds *of* New wark, the Lairds *of* Carsburn elder and younger, the Lairds *of* Barochan, John Hamilton *of* Bair, William Cunninghame *of* Craigends, the Laird *of* Johnstoun, Gavin Cochran *of* Craigmure, James Cochran *of* Auchinreoch, John Caldwall *of* that Ilk, the Laird *of* Glanderstoun, the Laird *of* Nilstoun-side, John Pollock *of* Falside, Robert Pollock *of* that Ilk, John Leckie *of* Newlands, the Laird *of* Husiel, the Laird *of* Fulbar, David Pollock *of* Milburn, Colin Campbel *of* Blithwood, one *of* the Baillies *of* Paisley for the time, the Laird *of* Orbistoun, John Maxwel *of* Dargavel younger, Mr. John Cochran *of* Fergusslie, William Cochran Chamberlain to the Earl *of* Dundonald, John Schaw *of* Bargarran younger, Claud Alexander *of* Newtoun, Lawrence Craufurd *of* Jordanhill, George Hutchison *of* Scotstoun, the Laird *of* Blair, the Lairds *of* Bishoptoun elder and younger, James Bannatine *of* Kellie, Archibald Craufurd *of* Achinnames, Alexander Porterfield *of* Fullwood, Matthew Stuart in Mearns.

For the Shire of *Stirling*.

The Duke of *Hamiltoun*, the Earl of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Callander*, the Lord *Elphingstoun*, the Lord *Cardross*, the Laird *of* Polmais, Sir Alexander Hope *of* Kers, Alexander Monro *of* Bear-crofts, James Livingstone *of* West-quarter, Sir Alexander Livingstone *of* Glentirren, George Stirling *of* Herbertshire, Rollo *of* Powhouse, the Laird *of* Gargunnock, William Cunninghame *of* Boquhan younger, Alexander Naper *of* Culcreuch, John Erskin *of* Balgonie, Hary Rollo *of* Wood-side, William Livingstone *of* Green-yards, Walter Rankin *of* Orchardhead, Iohn Cunninghame *of* Ballendalloch, Iohn Callender *of* Craigforth, Iames Grahame *of* Bochlevie, Sir George Stirling *of* Glorat, William Brown *of* Seabeggs, Sir Iames Erskin *of* Alveth, Robert Gourlay *of* Kepdarroch, Iohn Buchannan *of* Carbeth, Leckie *of* Dashers, Iohn Lennox *of* Wood-head elder, William Lenox *of* Wood-head younger, John Carmichael Chamberlain to the Earl *of* Wigtoun, Kincaid *of* that Ilk, Alexander Maxwel Chamberlain to Kilsyth, George Lindsay *of* Boquaradge, Glass *of* Saucie, the Lairds *of* Bannockburn elder and younger, one *of* the Magistrats *of* Stirling for the time, Alexander Colquhoun *of* Glens, the Marquess *of* Montrose's Baillie for the time, the Laird *of* Touch, Naper *of* Balakincairn, the Laird *of* Carden, Mr. Thomas Naper *of* Balichearn, the Laird *of* Quarrel el-

der, the Laird of Luss, John Hamilton of Pardarie, the Laird of Kers Baillie for the time, William Row of Inunerallen, the Laird of Greenock, the Laird of Airths Tutor, John Houston younger of that Ilk, Charles Bennet of Easter-livelands, Mr. Robert Murray of Wester livelands, John Wordie of Torbrecks, John Carnwall of Bantoun, Burnet of Craigie, of Killern, of Arinptyor, David Grahame of Melklewood, the Laird of Garval, John Christison Portioner of Cornetoun, James Galbraith of Balgair.

For the Shire of *Linlithgow*.

The Duke of *Hamiltoun*, the Earl of *Carrick*, the Earl of *Linlithgow*, the Lord *Torphichen*, the Lord *Cardross*, the Master of *Stair*, George Dundas of that Ilk, Mr. William Dundas of Kinkevil, Robert Anstruther of Wrae, Walter Stuart of Pardivane, Thomas Drummond of Riccartoun, Sir Thomas Dalziell of Binns, Archibald Primrose of Dalmenie, George Hamilton of Binnie, Mr. John Hay of Woodcock-dale, James Hay of Carnber, Walter Cornwall of Bonhard, John Dundas of Dudinstoun, John Dundas of Manner, James Monteith of Auldcathie, Mr John Fairholm of Craighall, Sir William Hope of James Campbel of Kilpont, Alexander Hamilton Baillie of Strabrock Sir William Hamilton Advocat, Thomas Sharp of Houstoun, Patrick Murray of Livingstone, Thomas Hamilton of Boghead, John Hamilton of Dechmont, John Houston of that Ilk. Sir Robert Miln of Barntoun, Thomas Baillie of Polkennet, Alexander Cochran of Babachlaw, Thomas Majoribanks of Balbairdie, Michael Norvel of Boghall, the Lairds of Bedlormie elder and younger, Sir Robert Sibbald of Kipps, the Laird of Hoptouns Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Perth*.

The Marques of *Athol*, the Earl of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Struthmore*, the Earl of *Levin*, the Earl of *Brea-de-albine*, the Viscount of *Stormont*, the Lord *Murray*, the Lord *Glames*, the Lord *Cardross*, the Lord *Rollo*, the Lord *Ruthven*, the Lord *Nairn*, the Lord *Kinnaird*, Sir Colin Campbel of Aberuchil, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Mr. Francis Montgomery, of Giffin, John Hadden of Glenagies, Robert Mckenzie younger of that Ilk, Sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre, Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, Sir Thomas Moncrieff of that Ilk, Sir John Stuart of Gairntullie, Sir Thomas Blair of Balthaick, Sir Andrew Murray of Murrays-haugh, Sir Robert Murray of Abercairnie, Sir John Hay of Murie, the Laird of Kintauns the Laird of Pitfour, the Laird of Balhousie, the Laird of Balgowan, the Laird of Methwen, Sir David Thriepland of Fingask, the Laird of Glenlyon, the Laird of Condie, Lawrence Craigie of Gilkerstoun, James Grahame of Garvock, Mercer of Clavadge, younger, James Craigie of Dumbarnie younger, Mr. Matthew Moncrieff younger of Collergie, Mungo Campbel of Burnbank, Thomas Oliphant younger of Rosly, Robert Arnot of Easter-rind, James Grahame of Urchill, Mr. Pattick Keir of Kilmounth, Sir William Stirling of Airdoch, Mercer of Melgines, James Drummond of Gerdrum, Robert Chapman of Longcarty, Moncrieff of Tippermalloch, David Drummond of Culcmalindie, John Lindsay of Arnbathy, Mr. Patrick Hay of Leyes elder, Patrick Hay of Leyes younger, the Laird of Meggans, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, the Laird of Monzie, the Laird of Leuchat, Daivid Drummond of Comrie, John Campbel of Clathich, Archibald Naper of Bolquhaple, William Paton of Panholls, James Ure of Shirgartoun, the Laird of Auchintullie, John Murray of Arthurstoun, Paul Ferguson of Racalzie, Robert Hay of Strowie, Robert Stuart of Arvorlick, James Stuart of Meoristoun, John Erskin of Balgownie, Alexander Campbel of Ardornack, Archibald Wright of Drumdouls, Mr. Robert Ross of Innernethie, the Laird of Edinample, Duncan Campbel of Edramock, James Campbel of Kerinoch, Monab of Kinnel, Alexander Campbel of Lochdocher, Duncan Campbel of Auchline, Robert Campbel of Glenfalloch,

the

the Laird of Balgarno, Thomas Miln of Milnfield, Crafurd of Monorgan, the Laird of Midinflay, Walter Stuart of Kincarrathie, Oliphant of Bachiltoun, the Laird of Kilſpindy, James Ramſay of Bamff, Drummond of Innermay, the Laird of Gask, Stuart of Innerdining, David Drummond of Balleglon, Oliphant of Williamſtoun, James Drummond of Comry, Colin Campbel of Fornoch, John Murray of Struan, Drummond of Culthyllie, James Linton of Pendareich, Sir John Grahame of Gartmore, Stirling of Achyle, Grahame of Garture, John Buchannan of Leny, John Buchannan of Arnpryer, William Edmiſtone of Tambas-walls, Mungo Campbel of Kinloch, Collonel James Menzies of Culdairs, Campbel of Turrarich, Stuart of Stentoun, Mr. Leonard Robertſon of Straloch, Nairn of Seckiden, Balnaves of Kirkland, Alexander Campbel of Belgirthſhore, Sir David Kinloch of that Ilk, Henry Smith of Camo, Nairn of Kirhill, the Laird of Clune, William Henderſon of Hall-yards, Campbel of Crunan, James Cowper of Little-blair, the Laird of Ardblair younger, Colin Campbel of Carquhine, John Drummond of Blair, Blair of Pittendreich, William Stuart of Balleid, Fife of Dron, Strachan of Gloſſie, Gray of Kirk. Gray of Bulzion, Campbel of Piercy, Forreſter of Knap, Forreſter of Milnhill, Mr. George Oliphant of Claſhbenny, Blair of Balmyle, Ogilvie of Templehaugh, the Baillie or Chamberlain of Campbel for the time, Mr. David Ramſay of Murtly, the Marqueſs of *Montroſe* his Baille or Chamberlain for the time, the Counteſs of *Weems* Baillie for the time, John Paton of Cowdan, Chamberlain to the Lady Aldie, Robert Bruce of Boordlie, the Earl of *Northesk*'s Chamberlain for the time, the Chamberlain or Factor for the Eſtate of *Kincardin* for the time. James Drummond Chamberlain to the Earl of *Perth*, Campbel of Drumtaladies, the Laird of Keiris Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Kincardin*.

The Earl of *Mariſchal*, the Earl of *Southesk*, the Viſcount of *Arbuthnet*, the Lord *Keith*, the Lord *Halkertoun*, Mr. James Falconer, of Pheſdo, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, Sir Charles Ramſay of Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar, the Laird of Lauriſtoun, Sir David Carnagie of Pittaro, Alexander Arbuthnet of Knox, Sir Alexander Banerman of Elſick, Mr. Rober Burnet of Glenbervie, William Burnet of Balfour, James Scot of Benholm, John Arbuthnet of Fiddes, John Scot of Commiſtoun, James Burnet of Allagavan, Hercules Scot of Comiſtoun, Alexander Burnet of Monbodo, Mr. Robert Reid of Balnakettle, John Douglaſs of Tilliwhillie, James Hogg of Bleridryne, Robert Crookſhank of Banchorie, Mr. James Thomſon of Arduthie, John Arbuthnet of Raterline, James Forbes of Thorntoun, the Laird of Hall-green, George Keith of Whiteriggs, John Burnet of Dallidie, the Earl of *Panmuir*'s Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Aberdene*.

The Earl of *Errol*, the Earl of *Mariſchal*, the Lord *Keith*, the Earl of *Panmuir*, the Earl of *Kintore*, the Lord *Inverury*, the Earl of *Aberdene*, the Lord *Forbes*, the Maſter of *Forbes*, the Lord *Saltoun*, the Maſter of *Saltoun*, the Lord *Fraſer*, the Lord *Pitſligo*, the Maſter of *Pitſligo*, Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, Sir Alexander Forbes *of* Tolquhone, Arthur Forbes *of* Auchintoul Mr. Arcibald Forbes *of* Kellie, Sir George Gordon *of* Edinglaſſie, Sir James Gordon *of* Leſmore, John Gordon younger *of* Fechil, Alexander Gordon Tutor *of* Pitlurg, Sir John Forbes *of* Craigivar, William Forbes younger thereof, Alexander Udny *of* that Ilk, John Udny younger thereof, Patrick Dunn *of* Tarty, the Laird *of* Foveran,

veran elder, the Laird of Foveran younger, the Laird of Whitehaugh, Alexander Cumming younger of Culter, the Lairds of Dyce elder and younger, Mr. James Gray of Balgowny, John Elphingston younger of Glack, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, Andrew Fraser Sheriff-deput, of *Aberdeen*, William Elpingston of Bellabeg, John Lumsden of Cardeny, Francis Ross elder of Auchlossine, Robert Ross younger thereof, John Gordon of Braichly, the Laird of Echt younger, William Meldrum of Hattoun, the Laird of Auchterlon, Alexander Cumming of Crimond, Robert Cumming of Birness, Charles Farquharson of Monaltery, the Laird of Ballogie elder, the Laird of Ballogie younger, Arthur Forbes of Corsindae, William Forbes of Bandodle, Patrick Reid of Haughtoun, Alexander Lumsden of Cushney, Patrick Forbes of Foulis, Patrick Innes of Tillitour, John Farquharson of Fortrie, Thomas Fraser of Carnbulg, the Laird of Leslie, the Laird of Watertoun, John Gordon of Blelak, James Forbes of Thorntoun, Mr. Robert Irvine of Cults, Alexander Irvine of Murthil, Mr. Robert Innes of Blairtoun, James More of Stoniewood, Mr. James Keith of Auquorsk, Robert Burnet of Elrick, George Paton of Grandhome, Mr. James Sandilands of Grabstoun, Mr. Patrick Sandilands of Cottoun, John Keith of Glasgow, Menzies younger of Kinmundle, Quarter-master Braige, William Forbes of Tulloch, the Laird of Streichen, James Forbes of Pitnacaddel, Sir Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, Arthur Forbes of Brux, George Garioch younger of Kinstair, Alexander Garioch of Tilliechetlie, George Gordon of Rothney, William Forbe of New, Mr. James Elphinston of Logie, Patrick Leslie of Kincraige, William Forbes of Campfield, John Forbes younger of Balfluig, William Forbes of Bandley Sir Alexander Burnet of Craig-mile, John Udny of Newtile, William Cumming of Achrey, the Lairds of Moneymusk elder and younger, Mr. John Reid of Barra, George Keith of Creichie, Alexander Forbes of Blacktoun, George Morison of Bagonie, the Laird of Kemney, William Forbes of Assloun, Arthur Forbes of Colquhanny, Sir Henry Guthery of King-edward John Guthrie of Castletoun, John Forbes of Buchane, Alexander Forbes of Invernochtie. Chalmers of Bennicraige, John Smith of Inneramsay, Alexander Anderson of Bourty, Robert Simson of Thorntoun, James Chalmers of Belbithan, James Keith of Tilligonie, Keith younger thereof, John Ross of Rosehill, James Leslie of Buchanstoun, Alexander Forbes of Savock, Robert Forbes of Pittintagart, John Gordon of Nethermurie, Baillie Watson of Peterhead, the eldest Baillie of New-Aberdeen for the time being, the eldest Baillie of Kintore, the eldest Baillie of Inverury, the eldest Baillie of Old-Aberdeen for the time being, the Laird of Auchmedden, Sir William Keith of Ludquharn, the Laird of Skeen, Henry Elphinstone of Melgum, Alexander Cumming elder of Culter, Fraser younger of Tyrie, Irvine of Ardtamphord, Sir George Skeen of Fintray, Mr. Alexander Davidson of Newtoun, James Baskine of Olmad, Ross younger of Rosehill, Thomas Burnet of Clarkseat, George Wilson of Finzeach, Gavin Cumming of Kinninmonth, Alexander Ker of Meanie, John Cumming younger of Auchrey, Thores of Muirek, James Gordon of Seton, William Johnstoun of Craig, Burnet of Campfield, Keith of Clackriah, Rickart of Arnadie, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn, Forbes of Auchridie, Walter Robertson of Kirktoun of Davit, Francis Gairden of Migstrath, Farquharson of Fingon, Logie of Bodom, Richie of Bramly, Patrick Forbes younger of Culquhanny, Thomas Innes Baillie to the Earl of Panmuir.

For the Shire of *Invernes*.

The Lord *Down*, the Lord *Lovat*, the Laird of Grant, the Laird of Mcintosh, the Laird of Melead, the Laird of Calder the Laird of Kilravock, Grigor Grant of Gartinmore, James Grant of Clutie, Malcom Frazer of Culduthel, William Frazer

Frazer *of* Erchet, John Grant *of* Coremone, Hugh Frazer *of* Balladrum, James Fraſer *of* Relick, Mr. Hugh Fraſer *of* Eskadel, Hugh Fraſer *of* Balmoyer, the Laird *of* Culloden, Hugh Fraſer *of* Dalvaligh, Donald Mᶜintoſh *of* Kaylchie, Fraſer *of* Ballendoun, Mr. David Pelſon *of* Mᶜintoſh *of* Daviot, Mr. William Robertſon *of* Inches, Roſs *of* Holm, Alexander Baillie *of* Dachtour, Baillie *of* Dunyn, John Mᶜlain *of* Dachgarioch, the Laird *of* Streichen, Robert Schaw Portioner *of* Leyis, Mr. William Mᶜintoſh *of* Patrick Grant *of* Tillachgoram, John Grant *of* Cunaglaſs, George Cuthbert *of* Caſtlehill, the Laird *of* Grants Chamberlain *of* Urquhart, Hugh Baillie *of* Kinmiles, Thomas Shevir *of* Muirtoun, William Mᶜintoſh *of* Borlan, Alexander Roſs *of* Clava.

For the Shire of *Nairn.*

Sir Hugh Campbel *of* Calder, Alexander Dumbar *of* Booth, the Laird *of* Kilraik, the Laird *of* Lethen, the Laird *of* Moynes, the Laird *of* Clava, Alexander Hay *of* Knockandy, Mr. Archibald Campbel *of* Raitcaſtle, John Sutherland *of* Greenhall, the Laird of Calder younger, the Laird of Broadley, John Hay of Brechmany, the Laird *of* Lochloy, the Laird *of* Gulloden, Hugh Dollace *of* Budzet.

For the Shire of *Cromarty.*

George Viſcount *of* Tarbat, Mr. Kenneth Mᶜkenzie *of* Cromarty, Sir George Mᶜkenzie *of* Roſehaugh, Alexander Urquhart *of* Newhall, and John Urquhart Fiar thereof his Son, George Dallas *of St.* Martins, and Mr. James Dallas younger thereof his Son, William Urquhart *of* Braelangual, Alexander Clunes *of* Dunskeith, Andrew Fraſer *of* Banens, James Fraſer *of* Brae, and George Dallas *of* Glenurquhat.

For the Shire of *Argile.*

Archibald Earl of *Argile*, John Earl of *Brae de-albin*, Lord *Neil Campbel*, Sir Hugh Campbel *of* Calder, Alexander Campbel Fiar *of* Calder, Alexander Campbel *of* Lochnell, Archibald Campbel *of* Inverraw, John Campbel *of* Airds, Neil Campbel Tutor *of* Dunſtaffnage, John Campbel *of* Ardchattan, Alexander Campbel *of* Barcaalton, the Baillie *of* Muckcairn, John Campbel *of* Kirktoun, Dougal Campbel *of* Clanamarich, Sir Duncan Campbel *of* Auchinbreck, the Laird *of* Barbreck, the Laird *of* Duntron, Angus Campbel *of* Kilberry, Walter Campbel *of* Skipneſs, Colin Campbel *of* Blythſwood, Patrick Campbel Baillie to the Laird *of* Auchinbreck, Archibald Mᶜlauhlan *of* Craigintervie, Alexander Campbel of Kilmartine, the Tutor of Inverlive, Colin Campbel of Glenan, the Captain of Craigneiſh, Baron Mᶜcorquodale, Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglaſs, the Laird of Lamont, the Laird Mᶜlauhlane, the Laird of Straquair, the Laird of Ellengreg younger, the Captain of Carrick, the Laird of Marr, the Captain of Dunoon, the Laird of Glendarovel, Donald Ewen of Bernice, Duncan Campbel of Glencatradell, the Baillie or Chamberlain of Kintyre, Archibald Campbel of Ochtamore, Archibald Campbel Chamberlain of Yla, Donald Campbel of Malnabie, Donald Campbel of Archuvilling, Colin Campbel younger of Arduntinie, Duncan Campbel Fiar of Clarintibert, the Baillie of Colinſay, the Baillie of Jura, the Earl of Lauderdale's Baillie for the time, the Provoſt of Kilſimune.

For the Shire of *Fyfe.*

George Earl of *Melvil*, Lord Secretary, William Earl of *Craufurd*, James Earl of *Mortoun*, the Earl of *Levin*, Colin Earl of *Balcarras*, the Lord *Murray*, Alexander Lord *Reath*, Robert Lord Colvil, the Lord *Newark*, Robert Maſter of *Burghly*, Sir George Campbel of Ceſnock, Juſtice-Clerk, or his Baillie, James Melvil of Caſſingray, Alexander Durham of Largo, Sir Alexander Erskin of Cambo, Robert Fodderingham of Lahill, Nathaniel Spence of Lathalland, John Arnot of Balcormo, Sir William Anſtruther younger of that Ilk, one of the Se-

nators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Mr. Robert Learmont of Balcomie, Alexander Hamilton of Kinkell, Mr. Alexander Orrock of Caſſindonald, Monteith of Randiford, David Young of Kirktoun, Alexander Nairn of Samford, Patrick Hay of Naughtoun, David Balfour of Grange, Sir John Aiton of that Ilk, Sir Archibald Hope of Rankeilor, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Sir James Mcgill of Rankeillor, Patrick Bruce of Buneuan, George Moncrieff of Reidie, Robert Hay of Strowie, James King of Grange, Sir Charles Hacket of Pitfirren, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitrevie, Mr. John Dempſter of Pitliver, Gedd of Bathrick, Alexander Spittel of Leuchat, George Murray of Pittincrieff, James Weims of Bogie, John White of Benachie, James Craufurd of Mountquhanie, James Lundie of Strathearly, Alexander Aiton of Inchdairny, Sir David Arnot of that Ilk, Sir Philip Anſtruther of that Ilk, James Melvil of Hallhill, John Moncrieff of Mornipae, Robert Douglaſs of Strendrie, James Lundie of Ochtermarnie, Robert Balfour of Balbirnie, James Law of Bruntoun, the Counteſs of Rotheſs Baillie for the time, Monipennie of Pitmillie, Robert Melvil of Carskindoch, Mr. Arthur Mcgill of Kemock, the Counteſs of Weems Baillie for the time, John Moncrieff younger of Riddie, James Lumſden of Strabithie, John Skeen of Hallyards, the Earl of Kellies Baillie for the time, Robert Douglas of Ardit, John Lundie of Baldeſtard, Robert Scot of Spencerfield, Robert Baillie of Balmedifide, William Weems of Culthill, Lumſden of Kilrenie, Mr. James Roberſon of Newbigging, the Laird of Menſtries Baillie for the time, Orrock of Balram younger, Lindſay of Cavell, John Leſlie of Quarter, Hay of Naughtoun younger, Robert Lumſden of Innergellie, Robert Mowbray of Cockelarny, Lindſay of Wormiſtoun, John Leſlie of Lomquhat, Robert Smith of Gibliſtoun elder, Smith of Gibliſtoun younger, Robert Anſtruther of Kinnier, Sir George Nicolſon of Balcaskie, the Lady Caſtle-havens Baillie for the time, the of Earl Lauderdale's Baillie for the time, David Boſwal of Divan, Robert Beatſon of Killrie, the Provoſt of St. Andrews for the time, the Earl of Tweddal's Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Kinroſs*.

The Lord Burghly, the Lord Colvil, the Mr. of Burghly, Sir David Arnot of that Ilk, Robert Douglaſs of Kirkneſs, Sir John Malcom of Innerteil, John Halliday of Tilliboll, Lindſay of Dowhill, James Rankine of Coldine, George Berrill Portioner of Kineſwood, Patrick Robiſon of Smidy-hill, the Baillie of Kinroſs for the time, Sir William Bruce of Kinroſs, John Bruce younger of Kinroſs.

For the Shire of *Forfar*.

The Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Southesk, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Panmuir, the Lord Glames, the Lord Ogilvie, the Lord Lindores, Patrick Scot of Craig, Thomas Lyell of Dyſert, William Couts of Fullertoun, Sir John Wood of Bonnitoun, James Scot of Logie, Mr. Robert Tailor of Burrowfield, David Scot of Hedderweik, John Fullertoun of Kinabar, David Erskin of Dun, James Miln of Bawlyllo, Mr. James Carnagie of Craig, Turnbuls of Strickathro elder and younger, Robert Young of Auldbar, Arbuthnet of Findaurie, Mr. William Rait of Pittorthie, David Edgar of Kethlick, John Carnegie of Cookſtoun, David Lindſay of Edzel, James Carnigie of Bonimoon, Mr. David Lyel of Ballhall, Patrick Livingſtone of Balrounie, James Carnigie of Phinhaven, Gutherie of Carsbank, Thomas Ogilvie of Balgais, Campbel of Carſsgounie, Sir Patrick Lion of Carſs, Hunter of Dod, Lindſay of Pitſcandly, Pearſon of Balmedies, John Ogilvie of Clunie, Mr. Patrick Carnagie of Lowr, Hunter of Burnſide, Flecher of Ballenſhoe, William Gray of Innerrightie, Lyon of Brightoun, of Kinettles, Brown of Lekowie, Patrick Lyon of Ballgellie, Ogilvie of Kinnatie, John Lyon of White-

Whitewall, Lyon of Weſterogle, Lyon of Eaſterogle, John Ogilvie of Inchoven, John Aikman of Cairnie, Sir John Ogilvie of Innercarritie, Sir David Kinloch of that Ilk, John Ogilvie of Balfour, Mr. John Wiſhart of Logie, Halliburton of Fodderaince, Mr. John Lamie of Dunkennie, James Crighton of Ruthven, Alexander Carnegie Sheriff-depute of Forfar, Ferquerſon of Shannellie, Clayhills of Innergourie, Duncan of Lundie, Thomas Nairn of Baldovan, David Fotheringame of Pourie, Thomas Fortheringhame of Pourie younger, Wedderburn of Eaſter Pourie, Grahame of Fintrie younger, Scrimgeor of Kirktoun, Graham of Duntroon elder, Kid of Craigie, of Balgay, Auchinlech of that Ilk, Durhame of Grange elder, Duncan of Ardownie, John and Robert Gardins of Lantoun elder and younger, Carneigie of Balmachie, John Gordon of Coliſtoun, Robert Leſlie of Tarrie, Francis Ogilvie of New grange younger, Lindſay of Cairnie, Mr. Henry Mauld of Kellie, John Wedderburn of Blackneſs, John Auchterlonie of Guyn elder and younger, James Lyel of Gardin, Ogilvie of Pitmouies, Francis Erskin of Kirkbodo younger, Rait of Brayingtoun, Mudie of Gilthron, David Ramſay of Gairntoun, Speed of Ardovie, Turnbul of Smiddie-hill, Lowſon of Ballunie, Livingſtone of Newtoun, Thomas Lundie of Glaſswell, the Marqueſs of Douglaſs's Baillie for the time, the Marqueſs of Athol's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Northesk's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Middletoun's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Lauderdale's Baillie for the time, Sir George Mckenzie of Roſehaugh's Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Bamff*.

The Earl of *Mariſchal*, the Earl of *Airlie*, the Earl of *Finlator*, the Lord *Keith*, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn, Sir James Ogilvie of Churchill, the Laird of Grant, the Laird of Boyn, Sir James Baird of Auchmedden, Sir George Gordon of Edinglaſſie, Sir George Gordon of Park, Mr. Patrick Ogilvie of Pittendenning, Sir James Abernethie of Birkenboge, John Ogilvie of Fempcairn, Mr. John Abercrombie of Glaſſach, William Dumbar of Durne, Abercrombie of Skeith, Alexander Duff of Braico, Gairden of Troup, John Ramſay of Melroſe, Mr. William Joſſie of Collenwaird, James Ogilvie of Poldavie, Alexander Hay of Arnbath, Alexander Ogilvie of Fuglane, Thomas Gordon of Cranach Chamberlain to the Duke of Gordon, Gregory of Kinardie, Mr. George Meldrum of Crombie, James Gordon of Ardmeallie Alexander Duff of Feithmoir, Mr. Thomas Law of Newtoun, John Leſlie of Finnivie, Walter Grant of Erdendillie, Alexander Duff of Drumuir, John Innes elder of Edingith, Sutherland of Kinminitie, Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, Gordon of Achynachie, Patrick Duff Chamberlain to the Duke of Gordon, Mr. John Leſlie of Tullich, William Baillie Chamberlain to the Laird of Grant, Stuart of Filmachlie, John Anderſon of Weſtertoun, and George Leſlie of Burdſ-bank.

For the Stuartry of *Kirkcudbright*.

The Earl of *Galloway*, the Viſcount of *Kenmuir*, Roger Gordon of Troquhen, Robert Gordon of Shirmuir Alexander Gordon of Earlſtoun, William Gordon of Holm, David Kennedy of Knocknaline, Adam Newal of Barskeoch, Lieutenant-Collonel William Gordon of Craig, Major James Maxwel of Glenlair, Edward Maxwel of Hills, Samuel Maxwel of Newlae, John Gordon of Kirkconnel, Alexr. Brown of Kempletoun, John Neilſon of Carſoch, Hugh Mcguffog of Ruſco, David Mcculloch of Ardwell, Robert Brown of Carſluth, George Steuart of Tondergie, Andrew Herring of Kirroughtrie, Patrick Murdoch of Comladan, John Ewart of Mulloch, Sir Robert Maxwel of Orchertoun. Murray of Cavens, William Mcghie of Balmaghie, John Mackie of Palgowine, John Greir of Dalskerth, Mcculloch of Bacholm, Samuel Hanna of Kirkdale, the Provoſt of Kirkcud-

bright for the time, Patrick Dumbar of Machermoir, John Fullertoun of Auchinhae, John Corſan of Balmangane, the Earl of Nithſdales Baillie for the time, Robert Mᶜcleland of Boreneſs, Thomas Alexander Factor to the Eſtate of Baldoon, James Lidderdale of Iſle, William Lindſay of Mains, Charles Murray of Barrinhourie, the Laird of Kirkhouſe, John Charters of Barncleugh, the Laird of Netherwood, John Irvine of Drumcoltrane, Maxwel of Arkland, Hugh Maxwel of Cuill, David Dumbar of Machrimore, Cairns elder of Torrie.

For the Shire of *Sutherland.*

The Earl of *Sutherland*, the Lord *Stranaver*, the Lord *Duffus*, the Laird of Aſſint, Sir George Monro, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonſtoun, David Roſs of Balnagown, Sir Robert Gordon of Embo, William Sutherland of Inverchaſla, Robert Murray of Pulroſſie, Robert Gray of Skibo, Alexander Gray of Cuthil, Patrick Dumbar of Siddery, Adam Gordon younger of Dalfolly, John Gordon younger of Cannel, Angus Mᶜkay of Bighouſe, Charles Mᶜkay of Sanwood, Hugh Mᶜkay of Straithie, Alexander Sutherland of Prouſie, Alexander Gordon of Gartie, George Dumbar of Achindean, the Baillie of Dornoch, John Monro of Inferrin, Hugh Monro of Erriboll, John Gordon younger of Embo, John Gray of Langwell, Hugh Sutherland of Kinauld, William Mᶜkay of Bornry, Robert Gordon of Garrol, John Mᶜkay of Scoury, the Lord Rae's Baillie.

For the Shire of *Caithneſs.*

The Lord Glenurchie, Sir James Sinclair of May, Sir George Sinclair of Cleith, John Sinclair of Murtle, William Sinclair of Dunbaith, Sinclair of Brimes elder, Murray of Clerdains, Mr. Alexander Calder of Augingal, Robert Campbel of Breeneglies, John Sinclair of Freſhweek, Lawrence Calder of Lyneger, George Sutherland of Forſe, John Sinclair of Ulbeſter, Robert Campbel of Dalgavock, the Sheriff-deput of Caithneſs for the time, Alexander Smart of Weſter, the Baillie of Thurſo for the time, William Dumbar of Hemprigs, John Sinclair of Stirkcoge, James Sutherland of Auſedale Mr. Robert Dumbar of Orkingale, John Sinclair younger of Dumbaith, Patrick Sinclair of Southdone, Sinclair of Brebſter, Sinclair of Hempſter, James Sinclair of Lybſter, and James Sinclair of Hoy, the Laird of Brimes younger.

For the Shire of *Elgin.*

Alexander Lord *Duffus*, the Laird of *Grant*, the Laird of Grange, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonſtoun, the Laird of Innes, the Sheriff of Murray, the Laird of Brodie, the Laird of Altyre, the Laird of Dumphail younger, the Laird of Grangehill, Sir James Calder of Moortoun, the Laird of Lethen, George Brodie of Aſlisk, the Laird of Findroſſie, Alexander Dumbar of Biſhopmiln, William Duff of Diple, William Brodie of Coltfauld, John Dumbar of Boiges, James Chriſtie Chamberlain to the Earl of Morray, Mr. Thomas Urquhart of Buriſhyards, the Laird of Elchs, Grant of Bechintoun, Robert Cumming younger of Logie, Charles Mᶜkenzie of Earnſide Thomas Dumbar of Eaſterbirnie, the Counteſs of Rothes Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Orkney* and *Zetland.*

Stuart of Burrow, Robert Stuart of Newark, William Ballendane of Stenhouſe, John Stuart of Burgh, William Douglaſs of Egliſchaw, James Baikie of Tankernes, James Grahame of Grahames-hall, Henry Grahame of Braikneſs, David Craig of Overſandie, William Craig of Cairſie, Lawrence Sinclair of Quendall, Lawrence Stuart of Bigtoun, Robert Bruce of Soundburgh, Andrew Bruce Tutor of Munes, Thomas Leſly of Uſtones, John Giffert of Buſta, James Olipant of Ure, James Mᶜkeirie of Sound, Elphingſtoun of Lapneſs.

For

For the Shire of *Clackmannan*.

George Viscount of Tarbat, the Laird of Alva, John Keirie of Gogar, Robert Miln of Tilliallan, George Abercrombie of Tillibody, Bruce of Kennet, the Laird of Tillicoultry, Mr. Francis Mastertoun of Park-Miln, George Stirling the Baillie of Alloway for the time, the Earl of Mar's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Argile's Chamberlain, Hadden of Myrtoun, Mr. Alexander Birnie of Garlet, Stirling of Herbertshire, the Laird of Menstrie's Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Ross*.

The Viscount of Tarbat, Sir John Monro of Foulis, Sir George Monro of Culrain, Mr. Roderick Mckenzie of Kilchullidrum, the Laird of Balnagown, the Laird of Foulis younger, Kenneth Mckenzie of Cromarty, Sir Alexander Mckenzie of Coull, Sir Donald Bayn of Tulloch, the Laird of Kilravock, Colin Mckenzie of Reidcastle, Kenneth Mckenzie of Scatwell, Alexander Grahame of Drynie, Murdoch Mckenzie of Fairburn, Alexander Mckenzie of Belloan, Alexander Mckenzie of Belmaduthie, the Laird of Gairloch, Alexander Mckenzie of Apple-cross, John Monro of Fyris, George Monro younger of Culrean, George Monro of New-moir, Hugh Monro younger of Teaninich, William Monro of Tayntivan, the Laird of Mcintosh, Murdoch Mckenzie of Ardross, George Ross of Morisse, Mr. John Bayn of Delnie, Hector Monro of Drummond, Mr. James Mcculloch of Piltoun, Alexander Ross of Littletarral, William Ross of Aldie, Alexander Ross of Easterfearn, John Forrester of Culnauld, Mr. Simeon Mckenzie of Terrardain, David Fearn of Tarlogie, John Monro of Logie, John Ross of Auchnacloich, Robert Monro of Cleynes, Roderick Mckenzie younger of Redcastle, Roderick Mckenzie of Kilcovie, the Laird of Findrassie, Sir George Mckenzies Chamberlain, David Ross Tutor of Kindice.

And Ordains the first Meeting of the saids Commissioners, for the several Shires to be at the Head-Burghs thereof, upon the seventeenth day of *June* instant, at ten a Clock for the Shires on this side of *Tay*, and the twentieth fourth day of the said Month of *June* instant, for those Shires benorth the River of *Tay*, and that the major part of the saids Commissioners, who shall meet at the said first Dyet, or any other Dyet thereafter, do proceed to the Execution of the Trust hereby committed to them, and appoints the Sheriffs or their Deputs, to intimat the said first Dyet of Meeting, to the Commissioners of their respective Shires, with power to the saids Commissioners, to appoint their subsequent Dyets of Meeting, and their Conveener from time to time, as they shall find expedient for the more effectual Execution of this Act; and remits to His Majesties Privy Council to nominat other persons to be Commissioners upon the death, or not acceptance of any of the persons above-mentioned; And for the Burghs, Their Majesties with advice foresaid, do Nominat and Appoint the Magistrats of the same for the time being, with power to them to choose Stent-Masters within their respective bounds; which Commissioners of Shires and Burghs, are hereby impowered to prescribe and set down such Rules and Orders, within their respective Shires and Burghs, as may be most effectual for the speedy and easie raising and bringing in of the said Supply, and doing every other thing that may concern the same, conform to this and former Laws, and to name their own Clerks and Collectors, for in-gathering the said Supply, for whom they are to be answerable, and to allow them such Fees as they shall think fit; which Fees are hereby declared to be over and above the foresaid Supply, and no part thereof. And further, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, do Authorize and Impower the saids Commissioners in their respective Shires, upon Complaints to be made to them of any Inequality in the present Valuations either betwixt on Paroch and another within the same Shire, or particular Heretors Lands within one and the same Paroch and Shire, to rectifie the same where they find them Unequal; And for that effect, to take Tryal of these Valuations in the

way and manner prescribed by the Act of the Convent of the Estates in the year one thousand six hundred sixty seven. And particularly they Ordain, that there be a Valuation of the Shire of *Berwick*, in regard there is no authorized Valuation of the said Shire now extant. And that the Shire of *Argile* shall pay their Proportion of this Supply, and in time coming, until there be a new Valuation according as the said Shire did pay before the year one thousand six hundred eighty four: Providing always, the *Quota's* of the respective Shires be continued and remain without any alteration, and that this Supply shall be payed by the said Shire of *Berwick*, as they have been in use to pay, and by the remanent Shires according to their present Valuations, ay and while the said new Valuations shall be closed and determined. And that the Rectifications of the several Valuations, shall only take effect for subsequent Terms after adjusting thereof, excepting the Shire of *Argile* as aforesaid; providing likeways, that when the Rectifying of any of the present Valuations shall be Considered and Determined, there be at least present a third part of these who accept of the Trust, to be Commissioners in the respective Shires. And their Majesties with Advice foresaid, Do Ordain all Execution, Real, and Personal to pass at the instance of the Colle ctor-general, and the Collectors of the respective Shires and Burghs, against all persons deficient in payment of their Proportions, as was in use formerly against these deficient in payment of Cess, and also impowers the Commissioners by their Collectors, and such persons as they shall imploy, to Arrest, Poynd, and Destrenzie the Goods, and imprison the Persons of the Deficients, ay and while they make payment of their just Proportions and necessary Expenses. And for the more ready and effectual Payment, Do also Impower the Commissioners, or Collector-general, or Collectors of the several Shires and Burghs, to Quarter upon Deficients, the said Collectors having Warrand from any three of the Commissioners of the Supply for that effect, with this express Provision, that every Horse-man who shall be upon the Place, shall have only free single Quarter alloted to him upon the persons Deficient, or by Quartering in Burghs and Villages, as the Commissioners shall appoint, to be satisfied and payed by the Deficients, and not by these on whom they are Quartered, except where they themselves are deficient; and in that Case, to have Fifteen shilling *Scots* a Day, from the time of presenting the Order to the Collector, upon whom they are to quarter, until he give them a List of the Deficients, and the sums wherein they are deficient, and thereafter to Quarter upon the Deficients; and each Dragooner to have ten shilling *Scots* a Day, and each Foot-man to have four shilling *Scots*, as the Commissioners shall order, and the Commanders of the Party of Horse, Dragoons, or Foot, to have only double Pay of an Horseman, Dragooner, or Foot-man, as he Serves. And Declares, That in order to the Quartering for Deficiency, any three of the Commissioners shall be a *Quorum*, and who are Impowered to Proportion upon, and Raise from the Deficients the Expense and Charges of their Deficiency, and to see payment made to these on whom the Soldiers are Quartered, who were not deficient themselves. And further, Their Majesties Declare, That all Officers and Soldiers, Horse, Dragoons and Foot, shall make punctual payment of their Quarters, Local and Transient, as shall be appointed by any three of the foresaids Commissioners, according to the Rates of the Countrey; and in case the Soldiers do not pay their Quarters, that the Quarters be stated betwixt the Quarter-masters, or other Officers, and any three of the Commissioners; and the Accompts being stated and fitted, that they be payed, or allowed by the respective Collectors, in the first end of what is due by the Shire or Burgh, where the said Quarters are owing, providing the said Quarters do not exceed two parts of their Pay, and which stated Accompts are to be allowed to the respective Collectors by the Collector-general, and to be by him retained off the first end of the Troop or Companies Pay; and in case the Officers remove before their Accompts be stated, in that case the Collectors of

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the Shires and Burghs are to retain what after Tryal the ſaids three Commiſſioners ſhall find reſting, until their Accompts be ſtated in manner foreſaid, And Their Majeſties with Advice foreſaid, Do Declare, that all Clauſes in the former Acts of Parliament and Convention of Eſtates, in relation to the in-bringing of the Ceſs and Quartering, and againſt Localities of Soldiers, ſhall ſtand in full force and effect, as to this Supply now impoſed in the ſame manner, as if they were inſert herein, except in ſo far as the ſaids Acts of Parliament or Convention are Innovat or altered by this Act. And it is hereby Declared, That the Town of *Edinburgh*, or whatſoever other Incorporations, or ſingle perſons, ſhall lend any Sums of Money upon the Faith of this preſent Act, at the deſire of the Lords of His Majeſties Privy Council, or the Lords Commiſſioners of the Theſaury, ſhall be allowed to retain the ſaids Sums ſo lent in payment of the proportion, payable by them of this Supply granted by this Act. And it is hereby Declared, That no perſons lyable in payment of this Supply, ſhall be holden to produce their Diſcharges or Receipts of the ſame after three years from the reſpective Terms of payment, unleſs that Diligence be done by Denunciation, before Elapſing of the ſaids three years.

VII.

ACT Ordaining the Commiſſioners of Supply, and their Collectors and Clerks, to take the Oath of Allegiance.

June 7. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and the Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering how neceſſary it is for ſecuring the Peace of the Kingdom, and carrying on Their Majeſties Service more effectually in this Juncture, that the Commiſſioners of Supply appointed, or to be appointed in the ſeveral Shires, and their Clerks and Collectors, be perſons well affected to Their Majeſties Government. Do therefore Statute and Ordain, that the foreſaids Commiſſioners, before they proceed to act as Commiſſioners, do Take, Swear, and Subſcribe the Oath of Allegiance to Their Majeſties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, And likeways that the Clerks and Collectors, who ſhall be appointed by the ſaids Commiſſioners at their acceptation of that Truſt, do Swear and ſubſcribe the foreſaid Oath of Allegiance to Their Majeſties.

VIII.

ACT anent the Commiſſioners of Supply who do not take the Oath of Allegiance.

June 13. 1690.

FORASMUCH as the Commiſſioners appointed for Ordering and uplifting the Supply offered to their Majeſties; by the Act of the 7*th* of *June* inſtant, are Ordained with their Clerks and Collectors within the ſeveral Shires and Burghs, to Take and Swear the Oath of Allegiance; OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, The King and Queens Majeſties Conſidering, how neceſſary it is, That theſe who are named Commiſſioners, do not delay their accepting of, and acting in the ſaid Imployment, leſt the publick Service be thereby retarded: Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, hereby Declare and Ordain, That whoever of the ſaids perſons appointed to be Commiſſioners by the Act foreſaid, do not Take and Swear the ſaid Oath of Allegiance, betwixt and the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, ſhall be conſidered as not accepting the Commiſſion, and as debarred therefrom, ſo that the Lords of Privy Council may name and appoint others in their room, at the deſire and Application of the accepting Commiſſioners: Excepting herefrom ſuch perſons as have already taken the Oath of Allegiance in ſome other Capacity; or ſuch others as cannot attend the Meetings, by reaſon of their neceſſary abſence in Their Majeſties Service, in attending the Army, or otherways.

IX.

ACT for Pole-money for Relief of the Heretors.

June 14. 1690.

THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES, and Estates of Parliament Considering, That the eight and twentieth Months Supply, Granted to Their Majesties by this present Parliament, is to be be payed, and raised out of the Land-rent of this Kingdom; Therefore their *Majesties*, with *Advice* and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that for Relief of the Heretors, and others lyable in payment of this Supply, their Vassals and Feuars who pay no part of the said Supply, and their Tennents, Sub-tennents and others, living upon their Lands, shall be Taxed and pay to the saids Heretors yearly, each one of the five years, specified in the said *Act* for the Supply, the Sums of *Money* following, *viz.* each Gentleman, above the quality of a Tennent, the sum to be appointed by the Heretor, not exceeding six pounds *Scots* for himself, his Wife and Children; each Tennent and other Inhabitant, above the quality of a Tradesman Cottar, or Servant for themselves; their Wives and Children, any sum, not exceeding four pounds *Scots*; and each Tradesman, Cottar, or Servant, any sum, not exceeding twenty shilling *Scots*. And it is hereby Ordained, that the Heretor or other person lyable in payment of the Supply, shall have the same execution for raising the saids Sums, as for the *Mails* and Duties, in the terms of the *Act* of Parliament one thousand six hundred eighty one.

X.

ACT for an Additional Supply out of the Annualrent of Money.

June 14. 1690.

THE ESTATES of Parliament, for a further evidence of their Duty and Affection to their Majesties, and that the bygone Arrears, due to Their Army, and by the Army to the Countrey, may be speedily and effectually satisfied: Therefore the Estates of Parliament, for themselves, and in Name of the Kingdom, whom they represent, Do make an humble Tender and Offer of one penny of six, or the sixth part of all free Annualrents and Annuities for one year, due and payable within the Kingdom (deducing the Annualrents and *Annuities* payable by the Creditor in the said Annualrent or *Annuity*) to be Collected and payed at *Martinmass* next one thousand six hundred and ninety years, to his Majesty, or such Collectors as he shall appoint; Declaring that all personal Bonds, and likewise where Infeftments have followed, shall be lyable in the payment of this Proportion of Annualrent or Annuitie, but where after expyring of the Legal of Compryings or Adjudications, any Creditor obtains the Possession, no proportion of Annualrent shall be due: Which dutiful Offer Their *Majesties* do accept, and with Advice of the saids Estates, Do Ordain the foresaid proportion of all Annualrents and Annuities within the Kingdom, *viz.* one of six for one year, to be collected and uplifted from the Debitors or out of their Estates, at the Term of *Martinmass* next, and allows all Legal *Methods* for discovering and in-bringing the foresaid Proportion of Annualrent, to be used for in-bringing the same which are prescribed by the first *Act* of Parliament in the year 1633. And Their *Majesties* with Advice foresaid, Do Allocat and Appoint the first and readiest of the foresaid Annualrents and Annuities, to be applyed for the payment and satisfaction of the Sums due to the several *Shires* and Burghs of this Kingdom, furnished, advanced, or payed by them to Their Majesties Forces, these Debts being always instructed and liquidat, according to the Rule prescribed by the Act of Parliament, in *anno* 1681. And Declares that the payment of this proportion of Annualrent or Annuity shal exoner the Debitor, so that he shall be lyable to the Creditor, only for five *per cent.* that year; Excepting always from this Act, the Annualrents of all Sums mortified for pious uses.

XI.

ACT for an Additional Repreſentation in Parliament, of the greater Shires of this Kingdom.

June 14. 1690.

FORASMUCH, as the Meeting of the Eſtates of this Kingdom did repreſent amongſt other Grievances, that the manner and meaſure of the Leidges their Repreſentation in Parliament is to be Conſidered and Redreſſed in the firſt Parliament; And that by an *Act James* 1. *Parl.* 7. *Cap.* 101. *The Barons and Free-holders, may out of ilk Shire ſend two or more Commiſſioners, according to its largeneſs, to repreſent them in Parliament*: And which Act is Ratified in all its Heads, in the 11*th. Parl. James* 6. *Cap.* 114. Our Saveraign Lord and Lady, the King and Queens Majeſties, conſidering the largeneſs, extent and value of the Lands, holden of them by the Barons & Free-holders within the Shires after-mentioned, to the effect they may have a more equal Repreſentation in Parliament, with the Barons and Free-holders of the other Shires of the Kingdom. Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that in all Parliaments, Meetings and Conventions of Eſtates to be Holden henceforth and hereafter, the Barons & Free-holders of the Shires after-mentioned, ſhall add to their former Repreſentation the number of Commiſſioners after expreſt, *viz.* The Shire of *Edinburgh* two, the Shire of *Haddingtoun* two, the Shire of *Berwick* two, the Shire of *Roxburgh* two, the Shire of *Lanerk* two, the Shire of *Dumfreis* two, the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright* one, the Shire of *Air* two, the Shire of *Stirling* one, the Shire of *Perth* two; the Shire of *Aberdeen* two, the Shire of *Argile* one, the Shire of *Fife* two, the Shire of *Forfar* two, and the Shire of *Renfrew* one. And it is hereby Declared, that this Act ſhall take effect in the next Seſſion of this Parliament, and in all Parliaments and Conventions of Eſtates thereafter.

XII.

ACT in favours of Royal Burrows.

June 14. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and the Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering, that the Trade allowed to Burghs of Baronies and Regalities, hath not yet been ſo cleared, but that many Controverſies do daily ariſe thereupon, to the great prejudice of the Trade of this Kingdom: And Their Majeſties Conſidering, that the Royal Burrows being one of the Eſtates of this Kingdom, bearing a ſixth part of all publick Impoſitions, being obliged to Watch, Ward, Build and Maintain Priſon-houſes, with ſeveral other obligations, for ſupport of Their Majeſties Government: In conſideration whereof, Their Majeſties Royal Predeceſſors have, by many repeated Laws, granted to them the power of Trade within and without this Kingdom, in manner after-mentioned; and it being moſt fit that now after full tryal of all former expedients, all Controverſies about Trade ſhould be clearly determined: Therefore Their Majeſties and Eſtates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that the Importing of all Forraign Commodities and Merchandice, either by Sea or Land, doth, and ſhall belong to the Freemen Inhabitants of Their Majeſties Royal Burrows allanerly, excepting Cattle, Horſes, Sheep, and other Beſtial; and likeways excepting ſuch Commodities as Noble-men and Barons ſhall import for their own uſe, and whereof no part ſhall be Imported for Sale. And likeways They Statute and Ordain, that the Exporting by Sea of all the Native Commodities of this Kingdom, doth, and ſhall belong to the Free-men Inhabitants of the Royal Burrows, only excepting Corns, Cattel, Horſes, Sheep, Mettals, Minerals, Cols, Salt, Lime and Stone; but prejudice to Noble-men and Barons, to Export as much of the other Native Product of the Kingdom, whether Staple Commodities or others, as may anſwer to the value of the Commodities, which ſhall be Imported by them for their own

uſe, as ſaid is: As alſo, but prejudice to all the Leidges, to tranſport by Land out of this Kingdom, all the Native Commodities thereof; and in caſe any perſons ſhall do in the contrair of this preſent Act, they ſhall be puniſhed according to the tenor of the Acts of Parliament made againſt Un-free Traders, in all points. Declaring hereby, that the Inhabitants of Burghs of Regalities and Baronies, and others, ſhall, and may Trade in buying and ſelling all Native Commodities; and likeways may Retail all Forraign Commodities, providing they buy theſe Forraign Commodities from ſome of the Free-men of the Royal Burrows, bearing Scot and Lot therein, and no otherways. And that notwithſtanding of the the *5th Act* of the 3*d* Seſſion, 2*d Parliament* of *Charles* 2*d*, which is hereby reſtricted expreſly, and Abrogated, in ſo far allanerly as it is inconſiſtent with this preſent Act. And it is hereby Declared, that this Statute, and the Priviledges thereby Enacted in favours of the Royal Burrows, ſhall have Execution in the ſame way and manner as is preſcribed by the foreſaid *5th Act* of the 3*d Seſſion*, 2*d Parliament* of *Charles* 2*d*, excepting general Letters, which are diſcharged by an Act of this date.

XIII.

ACT diſcharging General Letters.

June 14. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, Conſidering the great inconveniences that may ariſe to the Leidges, by General Letters of Horning; Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the three Eſtates of Parliament, Do Diſcharge and Prohibite the Granting, Raiſing and Uſing General Letters of Horning, except for Their Majeſties Revenue, and for Miniſters Stipends upon Decreets of Locallity; and Declares, that General Letters upon Decreets for Poynding of the Ground, may proceed as formerly.

XIV.

ACT Impowering the Privy Council to put the Oath of Allegiance to ſuſpect Perſons, or to ſecure them.

June 14. 1690.

THE King and Queens Majeſties, and the Eſtates of Parliament, taking into their Conſideration an Aſſociation and Combination of ſeveral *Highlanders* and others, in *Auguſt* One thouſand ſix hundred eighty nine, to contribute Proportions of Men to ſupport the *Intereſt* of the late King *James*, and to defend themſelves in oppoſition to the preſent Government; And likeways another Aſſociation in *January* laſt, and that there are great Evidences to Apprehend, that there are ſeveral perſons throughout the Kingdom involved and engaged in the ſame Deſigns; Therefore for the ſecurity of the peace of the Kingdom, Their Majeſties, with *Advice* and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, do Authorize and Impower the Privy Council, at any time betwixt and the next Seſſion of Parliament, to put the Oath of Allegiance to any perſon who ſhall be delated, or informed againſt, upon probable grounds, that they are acceſſory to the foreſaid Combination, or to any Deſigns for diſturbing the Peace of the Kingdom, or to ſecure their perſons, or exact Baill for their appearance and peaceable behaviour, under reaſonable Penalties, not exceeding one year, or two years Rent of Landed Men, or the fifth part of the value of the Eſtate of ſuch as have not Lands, or to diſarm ſuch ſuſpect and delated Perſons, and ſeize their Horſes, which exceed the value of Five Pounds *Sterling*.

XV.

XV.

ACT in favours of the Town of Glaſgow.

June 14. 1690.

UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, taking to their Conſideration, that the City of *Glaſgow* is amongſt the moſt conſiderable of the Royal Burrows within their Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, both for the number of Inhabitants, and their ſingular fitneſs and application to Trade, and the convenient Situation of the Place, upon the River of *Clyd*; And that the Common-good of the ſaid City hath been greatly waſted and exhauſted, by draining vaſt Sums of Money from Magiſtrats, who were not freely Elected and Choſen, as is uſual in other Royal Burrows: And likeways conſidering the firm Adherence, and conſtant Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, of the Community of the ſaid City, Their Majeſties did grant a full and ample Charter, in favours of the ſaid City of *Glaſgow*, and the Common Council thereof, confirming all former Charters granted to them by any of their Royal Predeceſſors, in favours of the Community of the ſaid City, or Gild-brethren, Trades-men, or any Society or Deaconrie within the ſamine; and alſo of new Granting and Diſponing to the ſaid City, and common Council thereof a full and ample Power, Right and Faculty of Electing their Provoſt, Baillies, and other Magiſtrats, at the ordinary time of Election, als freely as any other Royal Burgh might do within their ſaid Ancient Kingdom, promiſing to confirm the foreſaid Charter in the next Parliament. Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, do Statute, Enact and Ordain, that the City of *Glaſgow*, and Town-Council thereof, ſhall have Power and Priviledge to chooſe their own Magiſtrats, Provoſts, Baillies, and other Officers within Burgh, als fully, and als freely in all reſpects as the City of *Edinburgh*, or any other Royal Burgh within the Kingdom enjoys the ſame; Beginning the firſt Election at *Michaelmas* next, and ſo furth yearly in time-coming. And further, Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, do Ratifie, Confirm, and Approve the foreſaid Charter granted by them in favours of the Community, and Common Council of *Glaſgow*, of the date the fourth day of *January* 1690. In the whole Heads, Articles, and Clauſes thereof als fully and amply, as if the ſamine were word by word herein Ingroſſed; Whereanent Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, do hereby Diſpenſe for now and ever. It is always hereby expreſly Provided and declared, that this preſent Act ſhall be without prejudice or derogation to Their Majeſties of their Rights to the Regality of *Glaſgow*, or other Rights, except as to the Power and Freedom of the Burgh of *Glaſgow*, in relation to the chooſing of their own Magiſtrats, and the ſeveral Erections of Incorporations and Deaconries in that Burgh.

XVI.

ACT Reſcinding the Foreſeiture of Andrew Fletcher *of* Salton.

June 30. 1690.

THE King and Queen Majeſties, and the Eſtates of Parliament, taking into their Conſideration, that by the Claim of Right, the cauſing purſue and Foreſeit perſons upon the ſtretches of Old, Abſolet Laws, upon weak and frivolous pretences, lame and defective Probations, are contrary to Law, and that all ſuch Forteſeitures are to be conſidered, and the parties Leſed, Redreſſed; And having Conſidered the Proceſs, and Sentence of Foreſeiture againſt *Andrew Fletcher* of *Saltoun*, before the Juſtice Court, dated the fourth day of *January*, one thouſand ſix hundred and eighty ſix years, and the Grounds and Warrands thereof, with the Depoſitions of the Witneſſes taken therein, together with Depoſitions of Witneſſes adduced, and examined before the Parliament, they find that the ſaid *Andrew Fletcher* having been Condemned upon the Depoſition of one ſingle Witneſs, and he alſo under the terror of Death, and temptation of a Remiſſion, as ſtanding Charged

with, and Priſoner for the ſame alledged Crimes, and not pardoned till he had *D*eponed in Court, and then being preſently liberat: The other pretended Witneſs being wholly a ſtranger in the ſame caſe with the former, and deponing upon Report and *ex auditu*, and finds that the Remiſſions granted to the ſaids Witneſſes, were ſealed that day on which they deponed, and were offered to them that day in Court; and ſo the ſaid Forfeiture is founded upon a lame and defective Probation; and therefore the King and Queens Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the ſaids Eſtates of Parliament, upon all and every one of the foremention ed Grounds, Reduces and Annulls, Finds and Declares, the Sentence of Forfeiture, pronounced againſt the ſaid *Andrew Fletcher*, Void and Null from the beginning, and Reſcinds and Reverſes the ſame, as to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever, as if no ſuch Sentence and Doom of Forfeiture had ever been pronounced: And further Declares, that all Gifts or Grants of the foreſaid Forfeiture, in favours of whatſoever perſons, and all Charters and Seaſins following thereupon, and all Rights and Securities derived from them any manner of way, are void, and of no avail in all time coming, Reponing and Reſtoring *in integrum*, and *ex juſtitia*, the ſaid *Andrew Fletcher*, againſt the ſame and that no pretended Corruption of Blood, or other Penalty or Forfeiture of Honours, Dignities, Capacities, Land, Heretages, Goods or Gear, be by the ſaid Doom of Forfeiture incurred, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrair, notwithſtanding. And it is hereby Declared, that this Act ſhall no ways fall under any Act *ſalvo jure*, to be paſſed in this Parliament, but is hereby excepted therefrom. And Ordains this Act to be Printed.

XVII.

ACT for viſitation of Univerſities, Colledges and Schools.

July 4. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and the three Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering how neceſſary it is for the advancement of Religion and Learning, and for the good of the Church, and Peace of the Kingdom, that the Univerſities, Colledges and Schools be provided, and ſerved with pious, able, and qualified Profeſſors, Principals, Regents, Maſters and others, bearing Office therein, well-affected to Their Majeſties, and the eſtabliſhed Government of Church and State: Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice of the ſaids three Eſtates of Parliament, Do Statute, Ordain, and Enact, that from this time forth, no Profeſſors, Principals, Regents, Maſters, or others bearing Office in any Univerſity, Colledge, or School within this Kingdom, be either admitted, or allowed to continue in the exerciſe of their ſaids Functions, but ſuch as do acknowledge and profeſs, and ſhall ſubſcribe to the Confeſſion of Faith, Ratified and Approven by this preſent Parliaments: and alſo Swear and Subſcribe the Oath of Allegiance to Their *M*ajeſties; and withall ſhall be found to be of a Pious, Loyal, and peaceable Converſation, and of good and ſufficient Literature and Abilities for their reſpective Imployment: and ſubmitting to the Government of the Church, now ſettled by Law. And albeit it be Their Majeſties undoubted Right and Prerogative, to Name Viſitors, and cauſe Viſit the foreſaids Univerſities, Colledges and Schools, yet at this time Their Majeſties are pleaſed to Nominat and Appoint with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, the perſons under named, *vix.* The Duke of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Argile*, Earl *Craſurd*, Earl *Mariſchal*, Earl *Morton*, Earl *Caſſils*, Earl *Lothian*, Earl *Kintore*, Viſcount of *Arbuthnet*, Viſcount of *Stair*, Lord *Raith*, Lord *Elphingſtoun*, Lord *Cardroſs*, Lord *Carmichael*, Lord *Ruthven*, Maſter of Burghly, Maſter of Stair, Lord Advocat, Sir George Cambel Juſtice-Clerk; the Maſter of Forbes, *Mr.* Alexander Swinton of *M*erſingtoun, *Mr.* David Home of Croſrig, *Mr.* John Hamilton of Halcraig, Senators of the Colledge of Juſtice, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, Sir John *M*axwel of Pollock, Sir Thomas Burnet

of

of Lies, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevinſon, Sir George Monro of Culren, Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffins, Mr. James Melvil of Halhill, Broddie of that Ilk, Grant of that Ilk, Dumbar of Grange, Mr. Robert Lermont of Balcomy, Peter Hay of Naughtoun elder, Cunninghame of Craigens, John Dempſter of Pitliver, Drummond of Meggins, George Moncreiff of Ready elder, Sir John Hall of Dunglaſs, Sir William Hamilton, Alexander Spittle of Leuchat, John Anderſon of Dowhill, Mr. James Smallat, Mr. James Rymer Miniſter, Mr. William Tullidaff, Mr. Gabriel Cunninghame, Mr. Edward Jameſon, Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, Mr. Hugh Anderſon, Mr. Gilbert Ruel, Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Mr. John Law, Mr. James Kirkton, Mr. David Blair, Mr. George Campbel, Mr. George Meldrum, Mr. Alexander Forbes, Mr. William Vilant, Mr. William Mitchel, Mr. Robert Willie, Mr. James Megil, Mr. Henry Rymer, and Mr. John Oliphant, to be Viſitors, to the effect under-written, *viz.* with full Power and Commiſſion to them, or Major part of them, hereby Declared to be their *Quorum*, to Meet and Viſit all Univerſities, Colledges and Schools within this Kingdom, and to take Tryal of the preſent Profeſſors, Principal, Regents, Maſters and others bearing Office therein, according to the Qualifications and Rules above-mentioned, and ſuch as ſhall be found to be Erroneous, Scandalous, Negligent, Inſufficient, or Diſaffected to their Majeſties Government, or who ſhall not ſubſcribe the Confeſſion of Faith, Swear and Subſcribe the Oath of Allegiance, and ſubmit to the Government of the Church now ſettled by Law, to purge out and remove; as alſo to conſider the Foundations of the ſaids Univerſities, Colledges and Schools, with the Rents and Revenues thereof, and how the ſame have been adminiſtred and managed, and to ſet down ſuch Rules and Methods for the good management thereof for hereafter: As likeways, for ordering the ſaids Univerſities, Colledges and Schools, and the Profeſſions and manner of Teaching therein, and all things elſe relating thereto, as they ſhall think moſt meet and convenient, according to the Foundations thereof, and conſiſtent with the preſent Eſtabliſht Government of Church and State. And to the effect that theſe Preſents may be more ſurely Execute Their Majeſties, with Advice foreſaid, Do further Impower the foreſaids Perſons, Viſitors, or their *Quorum*, to appoint Committees of ſuch numbers of their own Members as they ſhall think fit, to Viſit the ſeveral Univerſities, and Colledges within this Kingdom, with the Schools within the Bounds to be deſigned to them, and that according to ſuch Inſtructions and Injunctions as they ſhall think fit to give them: And to the effect, that upon Report made by the ſaid Committee, to the aforeſaid Viſitors, or their *Quorum*, they may proceed and conclude thereupon, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe. And their Majeſties appoint the aforeſaid Viſitors, to meet at *Edinburgh* upon the twenty third day of *July* inſtant, for the firſt Dyet of their Meeting, with Power to them, to Adjourn & appoint their own Meetings to ſuch days and places as for thereafter they ſhall judge convenient, and this Commiſſion to endure, ay and while Their Majeſties Recall and Diſcharge the ſame.

XVIII.

ACT Reſcinding the Forfaultures and Fines, paſt ſince the Year 1665.

July 4. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and Three Eſtates of Parliament, in proſecution of the Claim of Right, and for relief of Their Majeſties good Subjects, and the better Settlement of the Peace, Quiet, and Tranquillity of this Kingdom, by the Tenor hereof, Declare, Statute and Ordain, That the Decreets and Dooms of Forefaulture pronounced againſt the perſons after named, *viz.* Robert Buntine in Phinnick Paroch, John Hart in Weſt-quarter of Glaſsford, Robert Scot in Shavock, in the Paroch of Dalſerf, Matthew Paton Shoe-maker in New-miln,

John Grier in Four Merk Land, John Graham Servant to John Gordon of Midtoun, James Smith in Old Latheme, Alexander Mcmillan in Carsfairn, James Mcmillan in Mardrochat, George Mckertney in Blairkenny, John Short in the Paroch of Dalry, Cornelius Anderſon Taylor in Air, James Blaikwood Servant to John Broun in Phinnick Paroch, William Welſh in the Paroch of Kilpatrick, John Mccoul, Son to John Mccoul in Carsfairn, James Muirhead in the Paroch of Iron-gray, Captain Andrew Arnot, Major John Mcculloch, Gavin Hamilton in Mauldſlie, in Carluck Paroch, Chriſtopher Strang Tennent in Kilbride, John Gordon of Knockbreck, Robert Gordon Brother to the ſaid John, John Parker, Walker in Kilbride Paroch, John Roſs in Mauchline, James Hamilton Tennent in Kittimuir, John Sheils in Titwood, Mr. Alexander Robertſon, John Wilſon in Corſack, George Crawfurd in Cumnock, John Lindſay in Edinburgh, John Gordon in the Paroch of Iron-gray, Mr. Hugh Mckell, Thomas Lennox, Umphrey Colquhoun, Ralph Sheills Clothier in Air, William Pedan Merchant there, John Wardrop Merchant in Glaſgow, Robert Mcmillan, John Wilſon in the Paroch of Kilmares, Mungo Kaip in Evandale, Collonel James Wallace, Major Joſepn Learmonth, Mccleland of Barſcob, Mr. John Welſh, Mr. James Smith, Patrick Liſtoun in Calder, William Liſtoun his Son, William Porterfield of Quarreltonn, William Muir of Caldwel, John Caldwel of Caldwel younger, Robert Ker of Kerſland younger, Mr. John Cunninghame of Bedland, Alexander Porterfield Brother to Quarreltoun, Maxwel younger of Moncreif, Mcclelan of Balmagerthan, Robert Cannon of Mondrogat younger, Robert Chambers Brother to Gadgirth, Mr. Gabriel Semple, Mr. John Guthrie, Mr. Alexander Pedan, Mr. William Veitch, Mr. John Crookſhanks, Patrick Mcnaught in Cumnock, Mr. John King, Mr John Kid, Andrew Sword, Thomas Brown, John Weddel, John Clyde, James Wood, Patrick Mcdougal of Freuch, Mr. William and Alexander Gordons elder and younger of Earlſtoun, Mr. William Ferguſon of Kaitloch, James Gordon of Craichlay younger, Patrick Dumbar younger of Machrimoir, William Gordon of Culvennan, John Bell of Whiteſide, John Gibſon of Auchincheyn, Gibſon younger of Ingliſtoun, Gordon of Dundeuch, Grier of Dalgour, Smith of Kilney, Meclelan of Balmageichen, Thomas Bogle of Bogle-hole, James Baird of Dungeon-hill, Gordon of Grange, Lennox of Irelandtown, Gordon of Bacharrow, John Fullartoun of Auchinhae, David Mcculloch, Son to Ardwell, William Whitehead of Milnhouſe, John Welſh of Cornlie, Neilſon of Corſack, Robert Mcclellan of Barſcood, Samuel Mcclellan his Brother, Fullartoun of Nether-miln, George Mckertney of Blacket, Gordon of Gararie, Alexander Gordon of Knockgray, Herron of Littlepark, Gordon of Holms, Gordon of Overbarr, John Mcnaught of Culquhad, Patrick Murduch, *alias* Laird Murdoch, Binning of Dalvennan, Major Alexander Roſs, John Malcolm, Archibald Alliſon, James Skeen, Brother to the Laird of Skeen, John Porter, Archibald Stuart, Iſobel Alliſon, Marion Harvie, Thomas Turnbull of Standhill, Walter Turnbull of Bewlie, John Murray, Chriſtopher Miller, William Gogar, Robert Sangſter, David White Smith in Lanerk, Gideon Wier Gunſmith there, David Gibſon there, John Wilſon Writer in Lanerk, Mr. Thomas Pillans, James Lawrie Writer there, Archibald Simpſon there, Thomas Lauchlane there, William Ferguſon there, John Semple Maſon there, Thomas Inglis there, Alexander Anderſon there, John Pumphray there, John Jack in Nemphler, William Padzean Maſon in Lanerk, Robert Lockhart of Birk-hill, Gavin Hamilton of Hill, James Weir of Johnſhill, John Steil in Overwater-head, John Haddoway in Dowglaſs, James White in Dowglaſs, William Falconer in Hamilton, Arthur Tacket there, Gavin Wetherſpoon of Haddery-know, John Eaſtoun Portioner of Gairn-queen, Robert Good-town Maltman in Glaſgow, James Cunninghame Merchant there, Iſaac Blackwel, Son to Thomas Blackwel there, William Riddel Feuar of Rutherglen, Robert Fleming of Au-

Auchinſin, John Hamilton Feuar of Rodgertoun, Thomas Craig Feuar in Jacktoun, John Miller younger of Long-calderwood, John Wilſon of Highfleet, Robert Stevin Feuar of Newland, John Steill of Windhill, John Cochran of Craig, James Dykes of Halburn, John Cairnduff Feuar in Jacktoun, Thomas Paton at the old Kirk of Cambuſhnethem, John Whitelaw in Bothwel-ſheils, John Paterſon there, John White of Neuck, Thomas Line of Blairachine, Gilbert Meilwraith of Dumorchie, Thomas Mcjarrew of Barr, John Mcjarrew of Pingerroch, Henry Mcgarroth of Alt-albanie, George Mcclure of Bennan, Mcillwraith of Auchinflour, John Mcalexander of Dumochrein, Mcmickane Son to Memickane of Kilſtinnian, Allan Bowie, Son to Bowie of *Drumley*, Adam Philip, Andrew Pittilloch, Laurence Hay, Mr. Donald Cargill, Mr. James Boig, Mr. Walter Smith, William Thomſon, William Cuthel, Patrick Foreman, *Robert* Garneik, David Farrie, James Stuart, Alexander Ruſſel, William Murray of Meadow-head, Archibald Earl of Argile, George Arthur of Bonahill, Portioner of Balwhatſtone, James Ure of Shargertoun, Donald Connel Portioner of Buchlyvie, Thomas *Ruſſel* of Medlerig, Edward Mariſhal Heretor of Keamuir, John Taylor elder in Holehouſe, John Shaw Son to John Shaw of Eaſter-green-hill, George Mochrie Fiar of Stone-rig, Thomas Ferguſon of Finnarts, William Harvie in Lanerk, Chriſtian Fyſe, *Robert* Gray Engliſh-man, James *Robertſon*, John Finlay, William Cochran, *Samuel Grier*ſon of Dalgowar, William *Grier*ſon of Lochquharrie, *James* Welſh of Little-Clowden, John Brown Heretor in Newtoun, Henry Mcculloch of Barholm, Anthony Mackie of Cloncaird, Hay of Arriallan, Andrew Martin of Little-arries, Fullertoun of Senwick, Halliday of Mayfield, Mr. Thomas Verner Miniſter, Mr. Samuel Arnot Miniſter, George Gordon ſecond Son to Holm, Alexander Menaught younger of Overtoun, Crighton of Hole of Balquhaſſie; Alexander Hunter of Calquhaſſen, Alexander Mackie of Drumbowie, *Alexander* Hume Portioner of Hume, Cunninghame of Montgreenan, William Lawrie of Blackwood, John Menzies of Dalquhairn, *Robert* Hamiltoun Brother to the Laird of *Preſtoun*, William Boig in *Auchinreoch* in Campſie Paroch, John *Ruſſel* Portioner in Eaſtfield, Gavin *Paterſon* Feuar in Bothwel-ſheils, *Robert Ruſſel* of Windie-edge, Mr. Thomas Hamilton of *Raith*, James Hamilton of Park-head, James Maxwel of Williamſwood, John Maxwel Portioner of Boigtoun, *Robert* Lockhart of Bankhead, *Andrew* Brown of Duncazemen, *Mr. Matthew* Campbel of Waterhouſe, James Brown in Newmilns, John Paterſon in Daldilling, *Adam Reid* in *Mauchline*, John Crawfurd of Torſhaw, John Wilſon younger of Lindſeyhill, *Mr.* John Halbert, *James Mcneillie* of *Auchnairn*, Collonel John Burns, *Robert* Hamilton of *Monkland*, Edward *Aitkin*, *Mr.* John Dick Son to David Dick Writer in Edinburgh, John Whitelaw, *Arthur* Bruce, William Cochran, George *Martine*, ſometimes Nottar & *Reader* at Dalley, John Ker *Wright*, ſometime in the Paroch of Hunnum, *James Muir*, at the Croſs foord-Boat, Henry Hall of Haugh-head, *Mr.* John *Menzies* of *Wintercleugh*, or Hangingſhaw, Calderhead younger of *Windie-edge*, Henry Boſwel Portioner of Dunſyſtoun, Robert Steil Portioner of Stain, *John Meek* Portioner of Hinſelwood, James Howiſon *Maltman* in Lanerk, John Cochran of *Waterſide*, *John Paton* of *Meadowhead*, called Captain Paton, Thomas Herkneſs in Locherbane, *Andrew* Clerk ſometime in Lead-hills, in Crawfurd *Paroch*, Samuel *Mckewin* in Glencairn *Paroch*, James Nicol in *Peeblesſhire*, *William* Young in Lanerk-Shire, Iohn Hutchiſon *Portioner* of Newbottle, Iohn Semple, Iohn Wart, Gabriel Thomſon, George Iackſon, Thomas Wood, Iames *Graham*, Thomas *Robertſon*, *Mr. Robert* Baillie of Ierviſwood, Walter ſometime Earl of Tarras, *Robert Miller* in the *Paroch* of *Rutherglen*, Robert Pollock Shoe-maker in Glaſgow, Thomas Kennedy of Grange, Iohn Porterfield of *Douchill*, Iohn Mackie of Larg, Iohn *Ruſſel* of Catcraig, Iohn *Ruſſel* of *Arnes*, Iohn Mcquharrie, Iames Smith, James Lawſon, *Alexander* Wood, *Alexander* Vallance, Iames Kirkwood, Sir Iohn Cochran of

Ochiltree, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, George Pringle of Torwoodlie, Mr. Robert Martine late Clerk to the Juſtice Court, Mr. Robert Ferguſon ſometimes Chaplain to the Earl of Shaftsberry; Thomas Stuart of Cultneſs, Sir Hugh Campbel elder of Ceſnock, Sir George Campbel younger thereof; George Lord Melvill, David Montgomery of Langſhaw; Richard Rumbold Engliſhman, David Stuart, Son to Thomas Stuart of Cultneſs, Mr. William Spence, ſervant to the Earl of Argile; William Denholm of Weſt-ſhiels, James Stuart Advocat, Mr. Gilbert Eliot, Thomas Stodhart, James Wilkiſon, Matthew Bryce, Archibald Campbel, David Law, Gavin Ruſſel, Mr. Thomas Archer Preacher, Mr. Charles Campbel, Son to the late Earl of Argile, Archibald Campbel, Son to Lord Neil Campbel, Mr. John Campbel, Son to the Earl of Argile, John Nisbet, called of Hardhill, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Sir Duncan Campbel of Auchinbreck, Donald Campbel of Barbreck, John Campbel younger of Nelfort, John Campbel of Knap, Mr. Alexander Campbel Advocat, Dougal Campbel of Kilberrie younger, the deceaſt Alexander Mcmillan of Drummore, Donald Mcneill of Creir, Duncan Campbel of Corridel, Alexander Campbel of Ottar, Major Henderſon, Captain John Fullertoun, Mr. George Wiſhart Preacher, Mr. Alexander Haſtie, Robert Elphingſtoun of Lapneſs, Captain John Henry, Patrick Campbel Son to Mr. John Campbel, called Black-Patrick, Patrick Mc Arthur of Inchrine, Archibald Mckilvernock of Oab, Iver Mciver, *alias* Campbel of Arſhneiſh; the deceaſt Dougal Mcaviſh of Dimardrie, Neil Campbel of Even-Achan, Campbel of Kildalvine, Ker of Kerſland younger, John Campbel of Dargachie, Robert Campbel his Brother, Alexander Mc Arthur, Captain to the late Argile, Colin and Duncan Campbels elder and younger of Allangreig, James ſometime Duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth, Donald Campbel of Belnabbie, Archibald Campbel of Dana, Duncan Campbel of Culgaltro, Angus Mclaughlane of Barnagade, Allan Mclaughlane of Dunnad, Colin Campbel of Blairintibert; the deceaſt Donald Campbel of Drumfine, Donald Campbel of Oab, Duncan Campbel elder of Drumfine, Angus Campbel of Daltonte, John Campbel of Ulva, Alexander Lamont of Monydrynan, John Campbel of Ardtarrich, John Mechinnie of Invernydane, Alexander Mclunie of Keanlochlean, Archibald Mcphinnie of Drip, Alexander Campbel younger of Sonarachan, James Wilſon in Moſs-head of Lochqunnoch, John Anderſon younger of Weſtertoun, James Boyl, called Mr. James Renvick Precenter, Mr. James Rennick a Preacher, Mr. Gabriel Maxwel Miniſter, Andrew Martine of Little-arries, Andrew Meik in Carnwath Paroch, John Stuart, Son to James Stuart in Drumby, Nicolas Cochran Portioner of Melroſs, John Cochran of Chappel, Robert Fullartoun of Bennels, John Wilſon, Mr. Thomas Pillane, Archibald Simpſon, Alexander Anderſon, John Semple, William Padzean, Thomas Inglis, Thomas Lauchlane, William Ferguſon, Alexander Brown, Gideon Weir, James Howiſon, James Algier in Kennets-head, Park in the Shire of Renfrew, John Hutchiſon of Harlaw, Captain James Wiſhart: And generally and whatſoever Decreets and Dooms of Forefaultures, given and pronounced againſt any of the Subjects of this Kingdom, either by the High Court of Parliament, or Ordinary, or Circuit-Courts of Juſticiary, or any other Court or Commiſſion, from the firſt of *January* One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five, to the fifth day of *November* One thouſand ſix hundred eighty eighth, with all Eſcheats fallen upon the Ground of the ſaid Forefaultures, ſince the ſaid day, are, and ſhall be void, and of no avail, force, ſtrength, nor effect, in all time coming; Reſcinding and Reducing the ſame for ever, except the Decreets of Forefaulture pronounced againſt Patrick Roy Mcgregor, Patrick Drummond, Alaſter More Mcgregor, John Mcintoſh, and Philip Standsfield: And in like manner, all and ſundry Infeftments, Charters, Precepts, Inſtruments of Seaſin, Preſentations, and other Rights whatſoever: of Lands, Heretages, Teinds and Poſſeſſions, made, and granted, and proceeding upon the ſaid Forefaultures and Hornings, to, and in favours of whatſoever perſons, mediatly

diatly, or immediatly, with all Decreets and Sentences given and pronounced by any Judges conſequent, depending upon the ſaids Foretaultures and Hornings, are void and null from the beginning, and of no force, ſtrength, nor effect, and that without any ſpecial Proceſs of Reduction, or other Declarator to follow thereupon. Declaring this preſent Act als ſufficient to all Parties concerned, as if the ſaids Sentences of Forfaultures and Hornings, with the ſaids Charters, Diſpoſitions, and other Rights and Titles whatſoever, with the Decreets and Sentences following thereupon, were ſpecially and orderly Retreated and Reduced, and as all Parties having Intereſt had been ſpecially called thereto. Likeas, Their Majeſties, and three *Eſtates*, Rehabilitats, Reintegrates, and Reſtores ſo many of the ſaids Perſons as are living, and the memory of them who are deceaſ'd, their Heirs, Succeſſors and Poſterity, to their Goods, *Fame*, and Worldly Honour, and to uſe all lawful Acts and Deeds in Judgment, and out-with the ſamine, and to all and ſundry their Lands, Heretages, Tacks, Steadings, Debts and Poſſeſſions whatſoever, which they, or any of them had the time of the leading of the ſaids Proceſs againſt them. Declaring always hereby, that where the Debitors of the Forefault Perſons have made payment *bona fide*, upon diſtreſs to Donators, or others having Right from them; ſuch Debitors are hereby fully Exonered and Diſcharged, allowing to the Party Forfaulted, recourſe againſt the Donatar allanerly. And alſo, Their Majeſtes, and Three *Eſtates*, Decern and Declare, that the Children of the Perſons Foreſaulted ſince the ſaid firſt day of *January*, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five, are, and ſhall be habile to enjoy, bruik and claim all Rights pertaining, or that may righteouſly pertain to them; And that all the Deeds granted by any of the Perſons Forefaulted, to any others of their Eſtate, Real, or Perſonal, or any part thereof, be als valid as if they had not incurred the ſaids Sentences. Declaring it lawful to the Perſons Foreſaulted, and their Children, to ſucceed to their Predeceſſors by Brieves, or otherways, notwithſtanding of the ſaids Dooms of Forefaulture, which are hereby Ordained to be buried in perpetual Oblivion. And further, Their Majeſties, and three Eſtates, Ordain the perſons Forfaulted, and the Heirs of them who are deceaſed, to be fully Re-poſſeſſed to their Lands, Teinds, Heretages, Tacks, or Poſſeſſions, whereof they or their Predeceſſors were in Poſſeſſion, the time when they were challenged for the Deeds, whereupon the Foreſaultures followed, with full Right and Acceſs to all bygones ſince the Term of *Martinmaſs*, 1688. *incluſive*, with with all other bygones, yet reſting unupliſted in the Tennents hands: As likewiſe, to all bygones whatſomever, intrometted with by any Donatar, or his Aſſigneys, in the caſe of ſpecial Reaſons, and Acts to be paſt thereanent, in manner aftermentioned. Likeas, Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the ſaids Eſtates, Do Diſcharge all Fines yet unpayed, which were impoſed by Sentences from the firſt of *January* one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five, to the fifth of *November* one thouſand ſix hundred eighty eight, upon any perſon or perſons, for Church Irregularities, or Non-comformities, or refuſing of Publick Bonds, Subſcriptions and Oaths, or for not obeying Acts, Proclamations, or Orders thereanent, Reſetting of, or Converſing with Rebels, for the cauſes foreſaids, refuſing to Depone on Lybels againſt themſelves, in Capital Caſes, albeit reſtricted to Arbitrary Puniſhment, and any Bonds granted for theſe Fines, with all Hornings, Denunciations, and Intercommunings, Given, Pronounced, and Iſſued forth in Parliament, or by any other Court, or Commiſſion, againſt any perſons, for the ſaids Cauſes: And Remits to the Commiſſion appointed by this Act, to Conſider the Grounds of Repetition, of ſuch of the ſaids Fines as are already payed to *Donatars*, or others having Right from them, and other privat Parties. And it is hereby Declared, that it ſhall be leiſume to any of the ſaids perſons, or parties Forefeited, who are hereby Reſtored, who have componed either by themſelves, or others, with any *Donatars*, or others for their Forfeitures, or Eſcheats following upon the Grounds of the ſaids Forfeitures, to repeat from the ſaids *Donatars*, and others,

and their Heirs and Succeſſors, all and whatſomever ſums of Money, payed for the ſaid Compoſitions, and that all Bonds and other Securities given for payment of the ſaid Compoſitions for Forfeitures, and Eſcheats following on the Grounds thereof, and not yet payed, nor the ſums uplifted, are, and ſhall be for hereafter null and void; Excepting always herefrom, the Bond granted by *James Weir*, and others to the Earl of *Airly*, for a Competition of the ſaid *James Weir* his Forfeiture, to which Bond the Lord *Rutherfoord* has Right, without prejudice to the Forefeited perſon, Debitor in the Bond, to have Repetion and Recourſe againſt the Donatar, or any Aſſigney from him, without onerous Cauſes. And Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, Declares, that the ſaids Donatars and others, and their foreſaids, are, and ſhall be lyable to refound the ſaids ſums ſo payed, and give back the ſaids Bonds and Securities to the Parties concerned. Declaring likeways, all Rights of ſuch perſons, who have Componed and Acquired Rights of Forfeitry, Fines, Eſcheats, and others foreſaids, by Warrant, and Commiſſion from, and to the behove of the perſons Forfeited, Fined, or Denounced, or their apparent Heirs, or neareſt of Kin, or by Warrant and Commiſſion of the Relations of Minors, for their behoves, to be good and valid; Which perſons are hereby underſtood, not to be defrauded of the Money laid out by them, but are to be payed with Deduction of their Intromiſſions, and are to retain the Rights acquired by them, for Security thereof, they always reſtricting their Poſſeſſion by vertue of the ſame, to the payment of the Annulrents of the ſaid Compoſitions. And becauſe there is no reaſon, that the foreſaid perſons Forfeited, and thereby diſpoſſeſſed of their Eſtates, ſhould be lyable to pay Annualrents to their Creditors, during their being diſpoſſeſſed; (Excepting always ſuch perſons as upon ſpecial Acts ſhall obtain Repetition of their bygone Rents.) Therefore Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, do Remit to the Commiſſion appointed by this Act, to Conſider how far the ſaids Forfeited perſons ought to be Liberat of their bygone Annualrents, during the time foreſaid: As alſo, if their Cautioners who were not Forefeited, ought to be liberat of the ſaid Annualrents at the hands of the Creditors, and what time hereafter ſhal be allowed to the ſaids Forfeited perſons and their Cautioners, for making payment of the principal ſums, and bygone Annualrents, during which time, Diligence at the inſtance of the Creditors is to be *ſuperceded*; And if the Diligence to be *ſuperceded* ſhall be only perſonal: Moreover Their Majeſties and Eſtates of Parliament, by thir Preſents, freely Remit and Diſcharge all Unlaws, Penalties and Eſcheats, Adjudged in the Juſtice Court, or other Courts, and all ſums of Money that may be asked for Contravention of any Bond or Act, on the accounts abovementioned, made to the two late Kings, ſince the ſaid firſt day of *January* one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty and five, either from the Principals, or their Cautioners, which are yet reſting unuplifted. And ſeing many of the Leidges were Spuilzied and Plundred without any previous Sentence, and Bonds and other Rights were extorted, or exacted from them through fear and terror; Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Ordains the Creditors, or others having Right, to deliver up to the Debitors, all Bonds, and other Rights extorted or exacted upon the accompts foreſaid, and where the Bonds are Regiſtrat, to grant Diſcharges thereof, bearing a Clauſe of Regiſtration, and that betwixt and the firſt of *November* next, under the pain of the double of the Penalty in the Bond, to be decerned againſt them, without any modification, in caſe the Bonds be found to have been extorted, or exacted in manner foreſaid, and inſiſted for, or not delivered up to the Debitors therein. And likeways, Ordains the Clerks of the Privy Council, and the Clerks of any other Courts, General Receivers, and others who have in their hands, Bonds which were extorted, or exacted on the accompts foreſaid, to deliver up the ſame to the Debitors, if they be required; And allows the foreſaids perſons, Spuilzied and Plundered, to purſue for Repetition of the Damnages and Spuilzies on the accompts foreſaid, for which Bonds were not granted, either before the Commiſſion appointed by this Act, or the Judge ordinary, as they pleaſe; and appoints

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the Lords of Seſſion upon probable grounds, to grant Suſpenſion of any Charges to be given on the foreſaid Bonds, without Caution or Conſignation, and that *gratis* without payment of any Dues. And Their Majeſties and Eſtates of Parliament, being willing that this preſent Act be inviolably and irrevocably keeped, Ordains the ſame and whole Clauſes thereof, to be interpret by all Judges and Miniſters of the Law in the moſt extenſive Senſe and Conſtruction the words can bear, in favours of the perſons Forfeited, Fined, Denounced or otherways Leſed, as ſaid is. And forasmuch as ſince the Intenting of the ſaids Proceſſes of Forfeitures, and Fines, and ſince the Denunciation of ſome of the ſaids perſons to the Horn, or their being Charged upon Bonds to enter in Ward, or to depart off the Realm, or that for other neceſſary and probable Cauſes, they were abſent, or forth of the Realm, and had not free acceſs to compear, for Purſuit and Defence of their Actions, ſundry Proceſſes are led, and Decreets given, and other Proceedings, had not only againſt themſelves, but alſo againſt the *Minors* who were in their Tutory and Curatory, to their great prejudice and hurt: Therefore Their Majeſties and Eſtates of Parliament, for Remied thereof, Do hereby Repone the ſaids perſons to their Lawful Defences; and do allow the probability and neceſſity of their ſaid abſence to be Tryed, either by way of Suſpenſion, Exception, or Reply in the firſt inſtance, but any further Proceſs, or Summons of Reduction, and alſo for Reparation of Loſſes ſuſtained by falling, or running of Wards, Non-entries, and other Caſualities, or of ſhorter Preſcriptions, through abſence of the perſons, when forced by the ſeverities foreſaid, to flee the Countrey and withdraw. Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, hereby Repones and Reſtores them againſt ſuch Caſualities, fallen during their abſence, which they might have prevented, if they had been preſent: Declaring, that as to the Caſualities fallen before their abſence, the years of their abſence ſhall be diſcounted, both as to the Caſualities, and as to the ſaid ſhorter *Preſcriptions*: Attour Their Majeſties Conſidering, that the Wives, or Relicts of ſeveral of the perſons abovementioned, who had Right to the Joyntures out of their Husbands Eſtates, were prevailed upon by Donatars and others, in reſpect they wanted Confirmations, to aſſign and make over their Joyntures to, and in favours of the ſaids *Donatars*, and others deriving Right from them, upon their getting ſecurity for a leſſer Liferent out of their Husbands Eſtates, from the Donatars and others having Right from them; or in regard foreſaid, for ſome other cauſe, no ways adequat to the value of their Liferent: Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent forſaid, Declares, all ſuch Bargains void and null, an hereby Repones and Reſtores the *Relicts* to their former Joyntures, Aſſigned and made over, as ſaid is, they always refounding to the Donatars, and others deriving Right from them, after Compt and Reckoning, whatever was given them in lieu of their ſaids Joyntures. And it is hereby Declared, that this preſent Act ſhall be als valid, and effectual to all others Our Leidges Forfeited, Fined, or otherways Leſed, as aforeſaid, from the ſaid firſt day of *January*, one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five, to the fifth day of *November*, one thouſand ſix hundred eighty eight, and not here named, as if they had been particularly here inſert: Declaring likeways, that this preſent Act is without prejudice of any who have been Forfeited, Fined, or otherways Leſed in manner, and upon the Grounds foreſaid, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, before the year one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five, to bring in their Proceſſes, or particular Acts before the Parliament, or ſuch as they ſhall appoint for that effect, and to crave and receive Redreſſes according to the merit of their Cauſes, as accords of the Law: And further, but prejudice of any of the perſons particularly, or generally abovementioned, who are reſtored by this preſent Act, to bring in particular Acts of Parliament, Reſcinding the *Decreets* of Forfeiture, paſt againſt them upon ſuch ſpecial Grounds of Nullities and Injuſtice as they can inſtruct, and that both for Reſtitution *per modum juſtitiæ*, and Repetition of all bygones, ei-

r before the Parliament it ſelf, or ſuch as they ſhall appoint for that effect. And Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the ſaids Eſtates, Do hereby Diſſolve from the Crown and Patrimony thereof, any of the Eſtates belonging to the ſaid Forefeit perſons, which were Annexed to the crown ſince the year one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five: And for the full and more effectual Redreſs, and Reſtauration of perſons Forfeited and Fined, whether here ſpecially inſert or not; And for the Repetition of Compoſitions and Sums of Money payed by them, or by any others Their Majeſties Leidges, as aforeſaid; And to the effect that all to whom the benefit of this Act is competent, and who finds it neceſſary for them to apply, may have the benefit thereof applyed to them. As alſo, that the Claims and Pretences of all Donatars and their ſingular Succeſſors, for onerous Cauſes may be Cognoſced upon, Tryed, Diſcuſt and Determined in Parliament. Their Majeſties with ſpecial Advice and Conſent of the three Eſtates, Do Nominat and Appoint the Perſons after-named, as a Commiſſion of Parliament, viz. The Earls of Crafurd, Morton and Leven, the Viſcount of Kenmuir, the Lords Carmichael and Ruthven, Sir Robert Sinclar of Stevinſon, William Mcdowal of Garthland, Thomas Dumbar of Grange, Duncan Forbes of Colloden, John Dempſter of Pitliver, and Hugh Mcguffock of Ruſco, Sir John Hall Lord Proveſt of Edinburgh, Alexander Spittle of Leuchat, Commiſſioner for Innerkeithing, Mr. James Smollet, Commiſſioner for Dumbarton, Mr. Robert Cleland, Comiſſioner for Anſtruther-Weſter, Mr. John Boſwel for Sanquhar, and Sir William Hamilton Comiſſioner for the Queens-ferry, to meet at the High Town-Council-houſe of Edinburgh, the firſt Tueſday after the Adjournment of this Seſſion of Parliament, at ten a Clock in the Forenoon, and thereafter upon ſuch days, and at ſuch times as they ſhall thing fit to appoint, and any ſeven of them to be a Quorum; With full Power to the ſaid Commiſſion, or their Quorum, to receive the Claims and Alledgances of all perſons, to whom the benefit of this Act is competent, or who may be otherways therein concerned, and upon Citation of all Parties having Intereſt therein, to Hear and Diſcuſs their Claims and Alledgances; and for that effect to iſſue Citations, and to take all Tryal for Verifying the ſaids Claims, and to prepare and report their Judgment thereanent, to the next Seſſion of this, or any other enſuing Parliament: And ſpecially, but prejudice of the generality foreſaid, Their Majeſties with Conſent foreſaid, do Remit to them to conſider the Caſes after-mentioned, viz. Of Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffan, anent the Lands of Hillhead, of the Laird of Grant, anent the Fine of Broddie of Lethine, of Sir John Hall, anent the Laird of Broddies, Fine, of Mr. Roderick Mckenzie younger Advocat, anent the Forfeiture of Dalvennan, of Charles Oliphant of Langtoun, anent the Forfeiture of Patrick Liſtoun, of John Ferguſon of Donaltoun, anent the Forfeiture of Mculloch of Barholm, of the Laird of Orbiſtoun and Willam Hamilton of Wiſhaw, anent the Forfeiture of Munkland, of Hugh Steinſtoun, anent the Forfeiture of Montgrenand, the caſe of the Earl of Belcarras, anent the reſounding of the Compoſition payed to him for the Forfeiture of Denholm of Weſtſhiels, of the Earl of Glencairn, anent the Forfeitures gifted in his favours, the caſe of Andrew Mcmillen of Graignell and his Heirs, againſt Hugh Wallace of Ingliſtoun, of Hugh Kennedy younger of Ardmillan, concerning Thomas Ferguſon and Captain William Seton, aad the caſe of John Anderſon of Dowhill, anent the Fine of ten thouſand Merks, which he was neceſſitat upon a Sentence to pay to the Donatar, for the eſcape of Thomas Blackwell out of the Tolbooth of Glaſgow; to hear the Parties concerned, and to Report, as ſaid is, Declaring laſtly, That this preſent Act, nor no part of it ſhall be any ways invalidat by the Act Salvo Jure, to be paſt in this preſent Parliament.

XIX.

XIX.

ACT of Diſſolution of Lands annexed to the Crown, in the Reign of King James.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY Conſidering, that during the Reign of the late King *James*, there were ſeveral perſons Forefeited, and their Eſtates and Lands, by the 42 Act of his firſt Parliament, in the year 1685, annexed to the Crown, and that by the *Claim of Right* it is expreſly provided, that all ſuch Forefeitures ſhould be conſidered, and the Parties leied Redreſſed; and Their Majeſties being moſt willing on their parts, that the ſaid Redreſs ſhould proceed in the moſt effectual manner. Therefore, in order to the ſaid Reſtitution. Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the ſaids three Eſtates, have diſſolved, and hereby diſſolves, all Eſtates and Lands from the Crown, and Patrimony thereof, that have been forefeited, and annexed in the Reign of the ſaid late King *James*, annulling and making void all Acts of Annexation thereof, with all other Acts of Annexation, and all Clauſes and Conditions therein-contained, in ſo far as they are inconſiſtent herewith in any ſort. And Their Majeſties with Conſent foreſaid, Find, Decern and Declare, that this preſent Act of Diſſolution, proceeding on the *Claim of Right*, and for doing Juſtice in manner therein provided, doth fully ſatisfie all Clauſes, Conditions and Qualifications contained in any former Act of Annexation, and that it ſhall have the Force, Strength and Effect of a general Law, and Act of Parliament, and ſhal be als valid and effectual, either to the ſaids perſons Forefeited, or to any others, who with their Conſent, have either already obtained, or ſhall hereafter obtain the Gifts of the ſaids Forefeiters, as if their Names and Eſtates were here particularly expreſſed, and as if this Diſſolution had been made with all the Reaſons and Formalities preſcribed by the Law and Acts of Parliament, before the granting of the ſaids Gifts, in the moſt exact manner, whereanent, and againſt all Defects, and Exceptions whatſoever: Their Majeſties with Conſent foreſaid, have hereby diſpenſed, and diſpenſes for ever, Caſſing, Annulling, and making void all Laws and Cuſtoms contrary, or that can be conſtrued to be contrary hereto.

XX.

ACT anent the Sale of Bankrupts-Lands.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, and the Eſtates of Parliament Conſidering, that by the 17*th* Act, 3*d*. Parliament, K. *Charles* Second, Entituled, *Act concerning the Sale of Bankrupts Lands*, It is Statute, that the Lords of Seſſion ſhall Commiſſionat Perſons to ſell the Lands and Eſtates of Bankrupts, with Conſent of the Debitor, where there is a Legal Reverſion competent to him, or without his conſent, where there is no Legal, whereby the ſaid uſeful Act is made ineffectual, no perſon being willing to diſpone other Mens Lands, neither will the Bankrupt ever conſent with any ſuch perſon. For Remeid whereof, Their Majeſties, with conſent of the ſaids Eſtates, Statute, Enact, and Declare, that the Buyers of Bankrupts Eſtates ſhall have *Right* thereto by the Decreet of Sale, to be pronunced by the Lords, Adjudging the Lands Sold to the Buyer, for the Price decerned, and that the Buyer ſhall thereupon be Infeft in the ſame way, as upon other Adjudications, and that the Sale may proceed ſo ſoon as it ſhall be found that the Debitor is Bankrupt, and utterly inſolvent, whether the Legal be expired or not; And that if no Buyer be found at the Rate *Determined* by the Lords, it ſhall be leiſume to the ſaids Lords to divide the Lands and other Rights amongſt the Creditors, according to their ſeveral Rights and *Diligences*, And becauſe the Sale may be obſtructed by Donators of Liferent-Eſcheat, the ſaids Lords are hereby impowered to determine the Price and Value of the ſaids Liferent-Eſcheats, and to ſell Lands for the *Price* thereof, according as the ſaids *Rights* ſhall be found to have preference.

XXI.

ACT anent Murthering of Children.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, Considering the frequent Murthers that have or may be committed upon innocent Infants, whose Mothers do conceal their being with Child, and do not call for necessary Assistance in the Birth, whereby the new born Child may be easily Stifled, or being left exposed in the condition it comes to the World, it must quickly perish. For preventing whereof, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do Statute, Enact and Declare, that if any Woman shall conceal her being with Child, during the whole space, and shall not call for, and make use of help and Assistance in the Birth, the Child being found dead, or amissing, the Mother shall be holden and repute the Murtherer of her own Child: And Ordains all criminal Judges to sustain such Process, and the Libel being remitted to the knowledge of an Inquest, it shall be sufficient ground for them to return their Verdict, finding the Libel proven, and the Mother guilty of Murther, tho there be no appearance of Wound or Bruise upon the Body of a Child. And Ordains this Act to be Printed and Published at the Mercat-Crosses of the Head-Burghs of the several Shires, and to be read in all the Paroch-Churches by the Reader of the Paroch.

XXII.

ACT discharging the Yule Vacance.

July 19. 1690.

THE King and Queens Majesties Considering, that the keeping of the *Yule* Vacance hath been a great Interruption to the course of Justice in this Kingdom, to the hinderance and heavy prejudice of the Leidges thereof. Therefore they with, and by the Advice of the Estates of Parliament, have Discharged, and simply Discharges the foresaid *Yule* Vacance, and all Observation thereof in time coming; and rescinds and annulls all Acts, Statutes, Warrands, and Ordinances whatsomever, granted any time heretofore, for keeping of the said *Yule* Vacance, with all Custom or Observation thereof, and finds and Declares the same to be extinct, void, and of no force nor effect in time coming. And Ordains the Court and Session of the Colledge of Justice, and Senators and Members thereof, to conveen and sit, for the Administration of Justice, without any Interruption by the foresaid *Yule* Vacance, from the first day of *November*, to the last of *February inclusivè* yearly. And Ordains the saids Senators, and remanent Members of the Colledge of Justice, to rise the said last day of *February*, and to conveen and sit down again, for Administration of Justice to the Leidges, the first day of *June* yearly, and to rise the last day of *July* next thereafter *inclusivè*. And also Ordains the whole remanent Judges of Inferior Courts within the Kingdom, to proceed in the Administration of Justice within their several Jurisdictions, without any respect to the said *Yule* Vacance, and without any Interruption or Vacation by the said *Yule* Vacance, notwithstanding of any bygone Custom of Observation of the said *Yule* Vacance, seing the same is now Discharged in manner foresaid.

XXIII.

ACT Concerning Patronages.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, Considering that the Power of presenting Ministers to vacant Churches of late exercised by Patrons, hath been greatly abused, and is inconvenient to be continued in this Realm, Do therefore, with the Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, hereby Discharge, Cass, Annul

Annul & make void, the aforesaid power, heretofore exercised by any Patron of presenting Ministers to any Kirk now vacant, or that shal hereafter happen to Vaick within this Kingdom, with all exercise of the said Power: And also all Rights, Gifts and Infeftments, Acts, Statutes and Customs, in so far as they may be extended, or understood, to establish the said right of presentation; But prejudice always, of such Ministers as are duly entered by the foresaid Presentations (while in use) their Right to the Manse, Gleib, Benefice, Stipend, and other Profits, of their respective Churches, as accords: And but prejudice to the Patrons, of their right to imploy the vacant Stipends, on pious uses, within the respective Paroches, except where the Patron is Popish, in which case he is to imploy the same on pious uses, by the Advice and Appointment of the Presbytery; And in case the Patron shal fail in applying the vacant Stipend for the uses foresaid, that he shal lose his Right of Administration of the vacand Stipend, for that and the next Vacancy, and the same shall be disposed on by the Presbytry, to the uses foresaid; Excepting always the vacant Stipends within the Bounds of the Synod of *Argile*: And to the effect, the calling and entering Ministers in all time coming, may be orderly and regularly performed, Their Majesties, with Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do Statute and Declare, That in case of the vacancy of any particular Church, and for supplying the same with a Minister, the Heretors of the said Paroch (being Protestants) and the Elders, are to name and propose the person to the whole Congregation, to be either approven, or disapproven by them; And if they disapprove, that the Disapprovers give in their Reasons, to the effect the Affair may be cognosced upon by the Presbytery of the bounds, at whose Judgement, and by whose Determination the Calling, and Entry of a particular Minister, is to be ordered and concluded: And it is hereby Enacted, that if Application be not made by the Eldership, and Heretors of the Paroch, to the Presbytery, for the Call and choice of a Minister, within the space of six months after the vacancy, that then the Presbytery may proceed to provide the said Paroch, and plant a Minister in the Church, *tanquam jure devoluto*. It is always hereby Declared, that this Act shall be but prejudice of the calling of Ministers, to Royal-Burghs by the Magistrats, Town-Council, and Kirk-Session of the Burgh, where there is no Landward Paroch, as they have been in use before the year 1660. And where there is a considerable part of the Paroch in Landward, that the Call shall be by Magistrats, Town Council, Kirk-Session, and the Heretors of the Landward Paroch. And in lieu and recompense of the said Right of Presentation, hereby taken away; Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Statute and Ordain, the Heretors and Liferenters of each Paroch, and the Town-Councils for the Burgh, to pay to the said Patrons, betwixt and *Martinmas* next, the Sum of six hundred merks, proportionally effeiring to their valued Rents in the said Paroch, *viz.* two parts by the Heretors, and a third part by the Liferenters, deducing always the Patrons own part, effeiring to his proportion as an Heretor, and that upon the said Patron his granting a sufficient and formal renunciation of the said right of Presentation, in favours of the saids Heretors, Town-Council for the Burgh, and Kirk-Session, And it is hereby Declared, that as to the Paroches to which Their Majesties have Right to present, upon payment of the said six hundred merks to the Clerk of the Thesaury, Their Majesties shall be fully denuded of their right of Presentation, as to that Paroch; and as to other Patrons, if they refuse to accept the said six hundred merks, the same is to be consigned in the hands of a responsal person in the Paroch, upon the hazard of the Consigners, not to be given up to the Patron, until he grant the said Renunciation; allowing in the mean time, the Heretors, and Kirk-Session, to call the Minister, conform to this Act; And Ordains Letters of Horning to be direct at the instance of the Patron, against the Heretors and others, who shall not make payment of the said six hundred merks, after the said term of *Martinmas* next, and likeways at the instance of the Heretors, and others willing to pay, against

theſe who are unwilling; and in caſe the Patron be unwilling, to accept the ſaid Sum, or the Heretors and others aforeſaid, unwilling to pay, Ordains Letters of Horning to be direct at the Inſtance of Their Majeſties Sollicitor, againſt either of them. And further Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Statute, Enact, and Declare, that the Right of the Teinds of the ſaids Paroches, which are not heretably diſponed, ſhall by vertue of this preſent Act belong to the ſaid Patrons, with the Burden always of the Miniſters Stipends, Tacks, and Prorogations already granted of the ſaid Teinds, and of ſuch Augmentations of Stipends, Future Prorogations, and Erections of new Kirks, as ſhall be found juſt and expedient, providing the ſaids Patrons, getting right to the Teinds, by vertue of this preſent Act, and who had no right thereto of before, ſhall be; Likeas, they are hereby obliged to ſell to each Heretor the Teinds of his own Lands, at the Rate of ſix years purchaſe, as the ſame ſhall be valued by a Commiſſion for Valuation of Teinds: And whereas there are certain Lands and Annualrents holden of the ſaid Benefices, and beneficed Perſons, from which the Patrons might have ſome Benefit ariſing to them; It is hereby Ordained, that the Right of Superiority of the ſaids Lands and Annualrents, ſhal belong to Their Majeſties in all time coming, with all the whole Caſualities and Emoluments thereof, notwithſtanding of any former Act of Parliament in the contrair; Reſerving notwithſtanding to the Patrons, the Feu-farms, and Feu-mails of the ſaid Superiorities, ay and while they receive payment and ſatisfaction from Their Majeſties, of the Price thereof, at the rate of 100 *Merks* for each Chalder of Victual over-head, and for each hundred *Merks* of Feu-mail, except where the ſaid Feu-farms are a part of the Miniſters modified Stipend, or where the Miniſter is, and has been in poſſeſſion thereof by the ſpace of ten years, or where he has the full Benefice, in which caſes they are to be irredeemable. Excepting likeways from this Act the Superiorities belonging to the Deanry of *Hamilton*, and the Provoſtry of *Bothwel*, whereunto the Duke of *Hamilton* has right, which are no ways hereby prejudged.

XXIV.

ACT concerning Vacant Stipends in the Synod of Argile. July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, out of Their Royal Care and Zeal for the reformed Religion within this Kingdom, taking to their ſerious Conſideration, the great Mercies of Almighty GOD towards them, in ſettling their juſt Right and Government in this Their Ancient Kingdom, and being deſirous to improve theſe Mercies to the Glory of GOD, and Honour of his great Name, Doth therefore, with Advice and Conſent of the three Eſtates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that all the Vacant Benefices and Stipends, belonging to the ſeveral Kirks, lying within the bounds of the Synod of *Argyle*, that either now, or ſhall hereafter Vaick, within the bounds of the ſaid Synod in all time coming, ſhall be applyed for Training up of Youths at Schools, and Colledges, as a neceſſary mean for Planting and Propagating the Goſpel in theſe places, and for introducing Civility, and bringing that Countrey to good Order, and for other pious Uſes, that ſhal occur within the bounds of the ſaid Synod, there being now more than ever, in that place great need of Preachers: And further Statutes and Ordains, that the foreſaid vacant Stipends, that either now, or ſhal hereafter Vaick within the ſaids bounds ſhal be uplifted from the reſpective Heretors and Tenents lyable in payment, of the ſame, by a Collector, or Collectors, to be Nominat by the ſaid Synod, who are hereby impowered to give Warrant and Commiſſion to any whom they

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ſhall Nominat and Appoint, to Collect the ſame, and who ſhall be Comptable to them, or any whom they ſhall appoint to receive in the ſame from them; and which Sums of Money ſo to be uplifted and received, is hereby appointed to be applyed, for the uſes foreſaid, at the ſight and by the Direction of the ſaid Synod, with Conſent of the Heretors, and with power to the ſaid Synod, with Conſent foreſaid, to do all and ſundry other things needful for making the Premiſſes effectual, for the ends foreſaid; and that notwithſtanding of any former Act of Parliament prejudicial hereto, or inconſiſtent therewith in any ſort.

XXV.

ACT againſt Profaneneſs.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and three Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering how much it concerns the Honour and Glory of GOD, and Peace, Welfare, and Proſperity of the Kingdom, that all Vice and Profaneneſs be puniſhed and ſuppreſſed, and Vertue and Godlineſs encouraged; Do therefore with Advice and Conſent of the three Eſtates of Parliament, Revive, Renew and Confirm, all Laws and Acts of Parliament made of before, againſt Curſing, Swearing, Drunkenneſs, Fornication and Uncleanneſs, Profanation of the Lords Day, and mocking and reproaching of Religion, and the exerciſes thereof, and particularly the Act dated the eleventh of *September* 1672. years, Entituled, *Act againſt Profaneneſs*, with the whole Acts therein-mentioned, and manner of Execution therein preſcribed; Requiring, likeas Their Majeſties hereby peremptorly require all Magiſtrats, Officers, and others concerned, to put the ſaids Acts to exact and punctual Execution, with all care and diligence, as they will be anſwerable.

XXVI.

ACT anent the Confirmation of Teſtaments.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and three Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering the great Vexation occaſioned to Their Majeſties Leidges, by Commiſſars and their Clerks, Fiſcals and Officers Charging them to Confirm the Teſtaments of their deceaſt Relations, Do hereby diſcharge and forbid in all time-coming, all Commiſſars and their Fiſcals, Clerks and Officers, to Charge, Purſue or Require any perſon to Confirm the Teſtament, or give up Inventary of the Goods of any other perſon Defunct, except at the inſtance of the Relict, Bairns, neareſt of Kin, and their Tutors and Curators, or of a Creditor; Declaring all Charges Purſuits, and Executions, otherways made and given, to be void and null. And further, Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, Declare, that where ſpecial Aſſignations and Diſpoſitions are lawfully made by the Defunct, though neither intimat nor made publick in his Life-time, they ſhal be yet good and valid Rights and Titles to Poſſeſs, Bruik, Enjoy, Purſue or Defend, albeit the Sums of Money, or Goods therein contained be not Confirmed; Without prejudice always to the Competition of Creditors and others, and of their Rights and Diligences as formerly, before the making hereof

XXVII.

ACT Reſcinding the Laws for Conformity.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens *Majeſties*, and three Eſtates of *Parliament*, Conſidering how neceſſary it is for the well and peace of this Kingdom, and of Chriſt's Church within the ſame, as now by Law eſtabliſhed, that the Acts following be reſcinded; Do therefore Reſcind, Caſs, *Annull* and make Void the *Act*, *Cha.* 2. *Par.* 1. *Seſſ.* 2. *Cap.* 4 Concerning Maſters of Univerſities, Miniſters, *&c. Act* 5. *ibidem*, concerning the Declaration to be Signed by all perſons in publick Truſt, *Act*, *Ch.* 2. *Par.* 1. *Seſſ.* 3. *Cap.* 2. Againſt Separation and Diſobedience to Eccleſiaſtick Authority, *Act*, *Cap.* 3. *Ibidem.* Additional Act concerning the Declaration, *Act*, *Cha.* 2. *Par.* 2. *Seſſ.* 2. *Cap.* 5 Againſt Conventicles. *Act*, *Cap.* 6. *Ibidem*, Againſt diſorderly Baptiſms. *Act*, *Cap.* 7. *Ibidem*, Againſt Separation and withdrawing from the publick Meetings of Divine Worſhip. *Act*, *Ch.* 2. *Par.* 2. *Seſſ.* 3. *Cap.* 9. Againſt unlawful Ordinations. *Act*, *Ch.* 2. *Par.* 2. *Seſſ* 3 *Cap.* 17, Againſt Keepers of Conventicles, and With-drawers from Publick Worſhip. *Act*, *Ch.* 2. *Par.* 3. *Cap.* 4. For ſecuring of the Peace of the Countrey. *Act*, *Ja.* 7. *Par.* 1. *Seſſ.* 1. *Cap.* 6. Obliging Husbands to be lyable for their Wives Fines. *Act*, *Cap.* 8. *Ibidem*, againſt Preachers at Conventicles, and Hearers at Field-Conventicles, *Act*, *Cap.* 24. *Ibidem*, Ordaining that Tennents be obliged by their Tacks to live Regularly; and generally all other Acts, Clauſes, and Proviſions, in Acts whatſoever, made ſince the year 1661. *inclusive*, againſt Non-conformity, or for Conformity to the Church, and Government thereof, as then eſtabliſhed under *Arch*-biſhops and Biſhops.

XXVIII.

ACT Reſcinding ſeveral Acts of Parliament.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and three Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering, that during theſe late years by paſt, ſeveral Acts of Parliament have been made, which are now either uſeleſs, or found to be hurtful, Do therefore Reſcind, Caſs, *Annull*, and make void in all time coming, the Acts of Parliament following, *viz.* Act *Char.* 2. *Par.* 1. *Seſſ.* 1. *Cap.* 17. *Anent* a Solemn *Anniverſary* Thankſgiving, with the *Act*, *Char.* 2. *Par.* 2. *Seſſ.* 3. *Chap.* 12. to the ſame purpoſe, *Act*, *Char.* 2. *Par.* 1. *Seſs.* 2. *Cap.* 25. For *Denouncing* Excomunicat Perſons. And *Par.* 1. *Seſs.* 3, *Cap.* 23. Anent *Sentences* of *Excommunication*, with all other *Acts* of the ſame Import, and but prejudice of this generality, all *Acts* enjoyning Civil Pains upon Sentences of Excommunication. *Act*, *Char.* 2. *Par.* 3. *Cap.* 6. Anent Religion and the Teſt. *Act*, *Cap.* 18. *Ibidem*, Aſſerting His *Majeſties Prerogative* in point of Juriſdiction, with the *Acts* following, made during the Reign of the late King *James*, *viz.* In the Firſt Seſſion of His Parliament. *Act* 2. Except in ſo far as concerns the Annexation of the Exciſe to the Crown. *Act* 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13. 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 36, 37, 40. and 42. All paſt in that Seſſion of Parliament. As likewiſe in the 2. Seſſion of that Parliament, *Act* 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 26. 27, 28, all paſt in that Parliament, with an unprinted *Act* alſo paſt therein, Reſcinding a former *Act*, annexing the Lands and Barony of *Tarbat* to the Shire of *Cromartie*: Declaring, Likeas Their Majeſties with Conſent foreſaid, hereby Declares the whole foreſaids Acts hereby above-reſcinded, to be of no avail, force, ſtrength, nor effect, in time coming.

XXIX.

XXIX.

ACT anent the Superiority of Lands and others, which formerly held of Prelats, or Biſhops and their Chapters, to be now holden of the King and Queen.

July 19. 1690.

THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES Conſidering, that by the Declaration of the States of this Kingdom, containining the Claim of Right, and the Offer of the Crown to Their Majeſties, of the Date the Eleventh day of *April*, 1689. years. Prelacy, and the Superiority of any Office in the Church above Preſbyters, is, and hath been an inſupportable Grievance and Trouble to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the Generality of the People, ever ſince Reformation, (they having Reformed from Popery by Preſbyters) and therefore ought to be Aboliſhed. Likeas, in purſuance of the ſaid Declaration, Their Majeſties, with Advice of the Eſtates of Parliament, by an Act of the day of Have Aboliſhed the Office of Biſhops or Prelats out of this Kirk and Kingdom, Therefore for removing of all Doubts and Queſtions that may ariſe anent the Superiorities of theſe Lands, Milns, Fiſhings, Heretable Offices, and others which formerly held of the Prelats, or Biſhops, or of their Chapters, or of Deans, Sub-deans, and Arch deacons, or any other Beneficed Perſon, by reaſon of the aboliſhing of the ſaids Offices and Chapters foreſaid, forth of this Kirk and Kingdom. And to the Effect the Subjects and Vaſſals of theſe Holdings, may be put in aſſurance hereanent, have Statute, Ordained, and Declared, and by thir preſents, Statute, Ordain and Declare, that all theſe Superiorities which formerly pertained to the ſaids Prelats and Biſhops, and their Chapters, or Deans, and others foreſaids, do now pertain and belong, and ſhall hereafter pertain immediatly to Their Majeſties and Their Succeſſors, in all time coming; and that the Vaſſals of theſe Lands, Milns, Fiſhings, Heretable Offices and others, which formerly held immediatly of the ſaids Prelats, Biſhops, and their Chapters, Deans, and others foreſaids, Do now, and ſhall in all time coming hold the ſamine immediatly of Their Majeſties and Their Succeſſors, in the ſamine form, and manner of Holding, as they formerly held of the ſaids Prelats, Biſhops, and their Chapters, Deans and others foreſaid, conform to the ſaids Vaſſals their Infeftments and Rights made, and pertaining to them, which are hereby Declared to be unprejudged by the aboliſhing of the ſaids Prelats, Biſhops, and their Chapters, and others their former Superiors. And ſicklike, Their Majeſties, and Eſtates of Parliament, Declare all theſe Services of Heirs to their Defunct Predeceſſors, to any of the Lands and others holding of the ſaids Prelats, or Biſhops, Deans, and others foreſaids (ſince they were aboliſhed) whereby theſe Heirs are Served to theſe Lands, to be holden of Their Majeſties, to be valid and lawful Services and Rights led and done: And Ordains all ſuch Services as are to be led and Deduced hereafter, for Serving of the Heirs of the Vaſſals of the Lands, and others foreſaids, as Heirs in the ſamine Lands, to be Served Heirs thereintill, to be holden immediatly of Their Majeſties and Their Succeſſors foreſaid, as their Superiors of the ſamine Lands and others above-mentioned, in all time coming. And it is hereby Declared, that it ſhall not be leiſume to interpoſe any other Superior betwixt their Majeſties and any of theſe Vaſſals, who are hereby Ordained to hold immediatly of their Majeſties in manner foreſaid) and if any perſon do in the contrair, all ſuch Deeds are hereby Declared to be void and null, even albeit the Vaſſal ſhould conſent thereto.

XXX.

ACT and Commiſſion for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds.

July 19. 1690.

FORASMUCH AS, for the Maintainance and Proviſion of the Miniſtry and Churches within this Kingdom, and for preventing and ſettling of differences, that did, or might ariſe betwixt Titulars and others having Right to Teinds, and Heretors, concerning the Leading and Drawing of their Teinds, divers Laws and *Acts* of Parliament were made in the year of our Lord 1633. And ſince that time divers Acts of Parliament and Commiſſions, have been renewed and given to that purpoſe, And Their Majeſties being reſolved and deſirous to proſecute ſo good a Work, for the Univerſal good of Their Subjects; and eſpecially for the encouragement of the Miniſters of the Goſpel. Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, gives full Power and Commiſſion to His Majeſties Officers of State, for the time being, and to the Earls of *Argile*, *Crafurd*, *Sutherland*, *Caſſils*, *Lothian*, and *Levin*, the Viſcount of *Stair*, the Lords *Cardroſs* and *Ruthven* Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwart*, the Laird of *Lamingtoun*, *Alexander Monro* of *Bearcroſts*, the Lairds of *Grant* and *Broddie*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*, Sir *John Maxwel*, Sir *Archibald Murray* of *Blackbaronny*, and Maſter *Francis Montgomery* of *Giffin*, Sir *John Hall* of *Dunglaſs*, *John Muir* Provoſt of *Air*, *Alexander Spittle* of *Leuchet*, Maſter *John Murray* Advocat, Maſter *James Smollet* Provoſt of *Dumbartoun*, Sir *Thomas Stuart*, Sir *James Ogilvie* of *Churchill* Advocat, Sir *William Hamilton* Advocat, and Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Salt-coats*, or any Nine of them, to be a *Quorum*, whereof two of every State, with one of the Officers of State, to meet and conveen at *Edinburgh* the ſecond *Wedneſday* of *November* next to come, and ſuch other Place or Places, Time or Dyets, as they ſhall appoint, to Value, and cauſe to be Valued, whatſomever Teinds, great or ſmall, Parſonage or Viccarage, within this Kingdom, which are yet unvalued, and whether the ſame be in the hands of, or in uſe to be drawn by Titulars, Tacks-man, Miniſters, or any other whatſoever, pretending Right to other Mens Teinds; Declaring, that in all caſes the Heretor ſhall have a joynt Probation, and that where the Viccarage of any Paroch is a ſeveral Benefice and Title from the Parſonage, the ſame ſhall be ſeverally Valued, to the effect the Titulars, or Miniſters ſerving the Cure, having right to the ſaid Viccarage, be not fruſtrat of the true worth thereof, with power to the ſaids Commiſſioners, or *Quorum* foreſaid, to appoint Committees, or Sub-Committees of their own number, and to grant Commiſſion, and receive Reports from them, and to approve or diſapprove the ſame, as they ſhall find juſt, and to rectifie whatſomever Valuations led, or to be led, to the enorm prejudice either to the Heretors, or of the Titulars, or to the hurt and detriment of the Church, and prejudice of the Miniſters Maintainance and Proviſions. Providing always, likeas it is hereby expreſly Provided and Declared, that where Valuations are lawfully led againſt all perſons having intereſt, and allowed by former Commiſſions, the ſame ſhall not be drawn in Queſtion, nor rectified upon pretence of enorm Leſion, at the inſtance of the Miniſter (not being Titular,) or at the inſtance of His Majeſties Advocat, in reſpect of His Majeſties Annuity, except it can be proven that Colluſion was uſed betwixt the Titulars and Heretors, or betwixt the Procurator-fiſcal and the Heretors and Titulars; which Colluſions is Declared to be when the Valuations are led with the dimunition of the third part of the juſt Rent, which was payable the time of the Valuation; which diminution ſhall be proven by the Parties Oath; and with power to the ſaids Commiſſioners, or *Quorum* foreſaid, where Miniſters are not already ſufficiently provided, or have not Localities already aſſigned to them for their Stipends out of the Teinds within the Paroches where they Serve the Cure, according to the Quantities, Proportions

tions and Rules contained in the 19 Act of the Parl. 1633. To modifie, ſettle and appoint conſtant Local Stipends to each Miniſter out of the Teinds of the Paroch where they ſerve the Cure; with power alſo to the ſaids Comiſſioners to grant recompenſe by Prorogation of Tacks to Parties, for all Augmentations of Stipends, which are granted ſince the year 1630. or ſhall be granted, and that effeiring to the Augmentations already granted, or to be granted, as the ſaids Commiſſioners ſhall think fit. And ſicklike, to disjoyn too large and ſpacious Paroches, to cauſe Erect and Build new Churches, to Annex and Diſmember Churches as they ſhall think convenient, and to take order that every Heretor and Liferenter ſhall have the Leading and Buying of their own Teinds, if they be willing, according to the Rules preſcribed by the 19 Act and Commiſſion granted by His Majeſty with conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, in *anno* 1633. and the Acts of Parliament therein mentioned, extending the ſame to all Teinds, except ſuch as belong to, and are poſſeſt by Miniſters for their Stipends and Proviſions, which are only to be valued, but not to be ſold or bought; with power to determine all Queſtions concerning the prices of Teinds, betwixt Titulars, and others having Right thereto, and the Heretors, and to appoint ſuch Securities in favours of Titulars, and others having Right to Teinds, for their prices, to be granted by the Heretors, and others lyable in payment of valued Duties, or Buyers of the ſaids Teinds, and in favours of the Miniſters, as to their Maintainance, as the ſaids Commiſſioners ſhall think fitting, according to the Rules ſet down in the ſaid Act 1633. And each Heretor, whoſe Teinds belongs to Titulars of Erection, or to Patrons, according to the Act made in this Parliament, or to any other having Right thereto by Infeftment, Tack, or otherways, not being both Miniſter and Titular, to have power and liberty to buy the Teinds of his own Lands, whether valued or not, from the ſaids Titulars, Patrons, Tacks-men, and others having right thereto, according to the Rates formerly appointed, and the nature and value of the Sellers Right, to be determined by the Commiſſioners, above-ſpecified; and generally with power to the ſaids Commiſſioners, to decide and determine in all other points which may concern the Drawing, or Leading of Teinds, the Valuing, Selling, or Buying of the ſame, or payment of the Rates thereof: And if any perſon or perſons ſhall find themſelves grieved, and complain of the injuſtice or exorbitancy of any Decreet or Sentence already given in any of the former Commiſſions; with power to the ſaids Commiſſioners to take the ſame into their conſideration, and alter, annul, or allow the ſaids Decreets and Sentences, as they ſhall find juſt. And it is always Provided and Declared, that the Miniſters of the Goſpel and their Succeſſors, ſhall not be prejudged of the the Stipends, either at preſent poſſeſt by them, or already modified, or to be modified to them, according to the Rates above-mentioned. And whereas it may fall out, that ſome of the Commiſſioners may be unable to attend the Service, through Death, Sickneſs, or other known impediment; Therefore Their Majeſties Declare, that they ſhall be careful to fill their Places with other Perſons qualified, whoſe Oaths for faithful diſcharging of the ſame, ſhall be taken by the Lord Chancellor, or in his abſence by the L. Preſident of the Commiſſion for the time; And Ordains this preſent Commiſſion to endure ay and while the ſame be diſcharged by Their Majeſties. And the Acts, Decreets, and Sentences thereof, to have the force, ſtrength, and effect of a Decreet or Sentence of Parliament, and the Lords of Seſſion to grant Letters of Horning, Poynding, and others neceſſary, to be direct upon the ſaids Decreets and Sentences, in manner contained in the foreſaid Commiſſion. And Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, hereby Diſcharges all former Commiſſions, Declaring the ſame to be expired.

XXXI.

ACT Reſcinding Forefaultures in abſence, before the year 1669. And reſtoring Caldwell, *and* Kerſland, *and Mr.* William Veitch.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, Conſidering, that before the year 1669. There was no Law Impowering the Lords of Juſticiary to Foreſault in abſence, for Perduellion, or any other Crime. But on the contrary, by the 90 *Act, Parl.* 11. King *Ja.* 6. *Anno* 1587. It is Statute, Declared, and Ordained, that the whole Accuſation, Reaſoning, Writs, Witneſſes, and other probation and inſtruction whatſoever of the Crime, ſhould be alledged, reaſoned, and deduced to the Aſsize, in preſence of the Party accuſed in face of Judgment, and no otherways: And therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Declare, that all Sentences pronounced by the Juſtice-Court in abſence, for Perduellion, or any other Crime, before the year 1669. were from the beginning null and void: And hereby reſtores all Perſons or their Repreſentatives, ſo Foreſaulted by the Juſtices *in modum Juſtitiæ*; and particularly the Repreſentatives of *Muir* of *Caldwell*, *Ker* of *Kerſland*, and Mr. *William Veitch* Miniſter of the Goſpel; which ſhall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had a ſpecial Act of Parliament Reducing theſe Foreſaultures: And hereby Reſcinds the Act of Parliament *Anno* 1669, in ſo far as it Ratifies theſe Foreſaultures, and allows the foreſaids perſons to apply to the Commiſsion named by the Act of Parliament, Reſcinding Fines and Foreſaultures for Repetition of bygones, preceeding *Martinmaſs* 1688. conform to that Act.

XXXII.

ACT in favours of the ſmall Vaſſals of Kirk-lands, who now Hold of Their Majeſties.

July 19. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, taking to Their Conſideration, That many of the Vaſſals of Biſhops, and other Kirk-men, who now hold their Lands immediatly of Their Majeſties, have ſuch ſmall portions of Lands, that they are not able to be at the expenſe of expeding their Inſeſtments; For Remeid whereof, Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Do Statute and Ordain, That the Signatures and Charters of all Vaſſals of Kirk-lands, whoſe Valuation is but an hundred pounds *Scots*, or under, being above ten pounds, ſhall be paſt and expede through the Regiſters and Seals, for payment of ten pounds *Scots* allanerly, for Fees in the Exchequer, Dues at the Signet and Seals, Drink-money, or any other Duty or Fee whatſoever; And that the Signatures and Charters of ſuch Vaſſals, whoſe Valuation is but two hundred pounds *Scots*, or under, being above one hundred pounds, ſhall be paſt and expede through the Regiſters and Seals, for payment of fifteen pounds *Scots* allanerly, for Fees in the Exchequer, Dues at the Signet and Seals, Drink-money, or any other Duty or Fee whatſoever, and that they ſhall be free of paying a Seaſin-Ox to the Sheriff, and the Dues to be payed by them to the Sheriffs for Æquees, ſhall not exceed the twentieth part of their Fen-duty; and where the Vaſſals of Kirk-lands, their Valuation is only ten pounds *Scots*, or under, that their Charter ſhall paſs the Great-Seal *per ſaltum*, without paſſing any other Seal, and that *gratis*, without payment of any Money for Compoſition in the Exchequer, or other Dues: And as to the Vaſſals of Kirk-lands in *Orkney* and *Zetland*, where their Valuation does not exceed twenty pounds *Scots*, it is hereby Declared, That they ſhall bruik by the Udal Right, without neceſſity of Renovation of their Rights and Inſeſtments.

XXXIII.

XXXIII.

ACT for ſecurity of the Creditors Vaſſals and Heirs of Intail, of perſons Foreſeited.

July 22. 1690.

FOraſmuch as amongſt other Grievances repreſented to Their Majeſties, when the Crown was tendered to Them, Foreſaultures in prejudice of Vaſſals Creditors, or Heirs of Intail, were condeſcended on as a great Grievance, and that it is juſt that every man ſuffer for his own Fault, and not the Innocent with, or for the Guilty; And that ſuch Rights as are not in a Mn power to alienat by conſent, ſhould not Confiſcat by his Crime. Therefore the King and Queens Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, That no Forfeiture hereafter ſhall any ways prejudge the Tackſmen, Creditors, Superiors, Vaſſals, or Heirs of Intail aftermentioned, nor Husbands, or Wives of the perſons Foreſeited; but that all Tacks clad with Poſſeſſion, before committing of the Treaſon, where the Treaſon is open and notour, or before the Citation in the Proceſs of Foreſeiture, where the Treaſon is latent, ſhall defend againſt the Foreſeiture of the Setter, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the Debts being always upon Record, by being Regiſtrat, or Diligence done thereupon; and that all Eſtates Foreſeited ſhall be ſubject to all real Actions, and Claims againſt the ſame, though they be not raiſed, nor inſiſted in within the five years preceeding the Forfeiture, Excepting bygone Feu-duties, Annualrents, and other Annual Preſtations, for which there is no Diligence done within five years preceeding the Foreſeiture, and that notwithſtanding of the ſecond Act of the ninth Parliament of King *James* the ſixth, which is hereby in ſo far Reſcinded, and to all true and lawful Creditors, whether perſonal or real, for their principal Sums allanerly, whoſe Debts and Claims are Contracted, and founded prior to the committing of the Treaſon, where the Treaſon is open and notour, or prior to the Citation, whereupon the Forfeiture proceeds, where the Treaſon is latent; Excepting nevertheleſs ſuch Debts as are, or ſhall be contracted during the time of open Rebellion and riſing in Arms, which Debts ſhall be in the ſame caſe as before the making of this Act, and that Foreſeited Eſtates ſhall likeways be ſubject and lyable to all the Caſualities due to the Superior, either before the Foreſeiture, or thereafter by opening the Fee, and that in the ſame manner and way, as if the ſaids Tacks, Actions, Debts and Caſualities had been ſett, raiſed, contracted, due and confirmed under the Great Seal, before committing of the Crime, for which the Foreſeiture is deduced, excepting bygone Annual Preſtations in manner foreſaid, and that the Subaltern real Rights, holden of them by their Vaſſals, whether in *Fee* or in Liferent, and by whatever manner of holding, ſhall no way be prejudged by the *Foreſeiture* of the Superior, but ſhall remain with the Vaſſals, in the ſame manner and way, as if their Rights had been Confirmed under the Great Seal, before committing of the Crime, for which the Superior was *Foreſeited*, and that no Heirs of Entail in Inſeſtments, or other Deeds affected with Prohibitive or irritant Clauſes, in caſe of Contravention of the Proviſions therein-mentioned, ſhall be prejudged by the *Foreſeiture* of his Predeceſſor, but only in ſo far as the Party *Foreſeited* had liberty to Contract Debt, or affect the Lands of others, by the quality of the Right and Inſeſtment, and in ſo far the ſame ſtands unexerced by his Predeceſſor, the time of committing of the Treaſon, where the Treaſon is open and notour or the time of the Citation in the Proceſs of *Foreſeiture* of ſuch Entailed Eſtates, where the Treaſon is latent, ſhall only have Right to affect the ſame in the ſame manner and way as the party *Foreſeited* might have done, by the Tenor and Quality of the Right and Inſeſtment, providing the Right of Tailzie be Regiſtrat, conform to the Act of Parliament in the year 1685. and that the Deed whereby the foreſaid Faculty is exerced, be inſert in ſome publick Regiſter, or contained in a Contract of Marriage. And likeways it is Statute and Ordained, That no Wife ſhall be prejudged of her

Terce of Lands, nor of any Obligements conceived in her favours, by her Contract of Marriage, by the Foreſeiture of her Husband, nor no Husband ſhall be prejudged of the Courteſie of Lands belonging to his Wife, nor any Obligements in his Contract of Marriage, conceived in his favours by the Foreſeiture of his Wife; but that the ſaids Rights and Obligements, both as to Husbands and Wives, ſhall have their full force and effect immediately upon the diſſolution of the Marriage: And Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Reſcinds that Clauſe of the foreſaid Act of Parliament in the year 1685. whereby it is Declared, that His Majeſty ſhould not be prejudged by that Act, as to Confiſcations or other Fines, as the puniſhment of Crimes.

XXXIV.

ACT anent the Fiſhery.

July 22. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, with Conſent of the Eſtates conveened in Parliament, Conſidering that the late Royal Company erected for Fiſhing, is now diſſolved, by retiring their Stocks, and quiting the proſecution of that Trade in Company, as was deſigned in its Inſtitution; and yet they continue to exact ſix Pounds *Scots per* Laſt of all Herrings exported forth of the Kingdom, to the hurt and prejudice of Their Majeſties Leidges. Therefore Their Majeſties, with the Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Do Reſcind, Reduce and Annul the foreſaid Gift of Erection of the Company, called the Royal Company of Fiſhing, with the whole Priviledges and Immunities belonging thereto; together with all Acts, Confirmations, and Ratifications thereof; and Declares the foreſaid Company to be diſſolved: Diſcharging hereby, and ſtrictly Prohibiting the exacting of the ſix pounds *Scots* for the Laſt of Herrings, or any other Impoſition, or Exaction upon Herrings, or any other Fiſhings whatſomever, on the accompt of the foreſaid Company, or any having their Right from the Takers, or Exporters of Herring, Salmond, White-fiſhes, or any other Fiſhes in all time coming. And for the further encouragement of the Trade of Fiſhing; Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Do Allow, Invite and Encourage the Merchants of the Royal Burrows, and others of Their good Subjects, to employ their Stocks, and Induſtry in the Trade of Fiſhing, and Curing of Herring, in which they ſhall enjoy all the Freedoms and Advantages competent to them, before the Erection of the foreſaid Company; And particularly the Forraign Salt Imported, and Employed upon the Curing of Fiſhes, ſhall be free of Exciſe, or other Duty. And to prevent all Queſtions that may ariſe anent the quantities of Salt to be employed, Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, do Ordain the Merchants Exporters, to have Allowance, or be repayed by the Cuſtomers, for the behove of the firſt Seller, and Curer of the Fiſh, who bought the Salt for that uſe, of ten pound four ſhilling *Scots*, for the Salt of each exported Laſt of Herrings, or White-fiſhes, and twelve pound *Scots* for each exported Laſt of Salmond, conform to the twelfth *Act* of the firſt *Seſſion* of the ſecond *Parliament* of King *Charles* the Second, *Anent Exciſe and Cuſtoms*, and the Proclamation of the Privy Council, dated the eleventh day of *April*, One thouſand ſix hundred and eighty one, in ſtead of the exemption of Cuſtoms of all Fiſhes exported, provided by the firſt *Act* of the fourth *Seſſion* of that ſame *Parliament*, anent the pre-exemption of Salt; It is hereby expreſly Provided, and Declared, That albeit the Taking of Fiſhes be allowed to all the Leidges, without prejudice of mens particular Properties; yet the Exportation of Fiſhes doth only belong to the Merchants of the Royal Burrows, conform to the *Act* of this preſent *Parliament*. Which Priviledges are hereby no ways infringed. And Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, Do Recommend to the Lords of Their Majeſties Privy Council, to receive ſuch Overtures from the Royal Burrows, or others, and to interpone their Authority to ſuch of theſe Overtures, as they

ſhall find to be moſt convenient, and to conduce moſt for the better Curing of Fiſhes, and for the profit and honour of the Trade.

XXXV.

ACT anent Miniſters that have not prayed for the King and Queen.

July 22. 1690.

THE Eſtates of Parliament taking into their Conſideration, that ſeveral Miniſters deprived for not Praying publickly for King *William* and Queen *Marie*, as King and Queen of this Realm, and not Reading the Proclamation of the Eſtates, emitted upon the thirteenth day of *April*, one thouſand ſix hundred eighty nine, for that effect, are by their Sentence of Deprivation expreſly prohibited to exerciſe any part of their Miniſterial Function within the Paroches from which they were deprived, Do nevertheleſs now far more perniciouſly and dangerouſly diffuſe the poyſon of their Diſaffection, by taking the liberty to Preach and Pray at other Churches, and elſewhere, where they neglect to pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in manner enjoyned by the ſaid Proclamation, to the manifeſt contempt of publick Authority, and the ſtirring up and Fomenting the diſaffection of the people to Their Majeſties, and the preſent Government, and the encouragement of all their Enemies. Therefore Our Soveraign Lord and Lady, the King and Queens Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the ſaid Eſtates of Parliament, Do hereby Prohibite and Diſcharge the whole aforeſaid Miniſters, Deprived as ſaid is, to Preach or exerciſe any part of the Miniſterial Function, either in Churches or elſewhere, upon any pretext whatſomever, until firſt they preſent themſelves before the Lords of Their Majeſties Secret Council, and there in preſence of the Lords thereof, Take, Swear, and Subſcribe the Oath of Allegiance, and alſo engage themſelves under their hands, to Pray for King *William* and Queen *Marie* as King and Queen of this Realm, and not to owne or acknowledge the late King *James* the Seventh for their King, in any ſort, conform to the Tenor of the ſaid Proclamation; Certifying ſuch Miniſters as ſhall do in the contrary, that they ſhall be proceeded againſt as perſons diſaffected and Enemies to Their Majeſties Government, with all rigor: And further, Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, ordain the ſaid Proclamation, and Act of the Eſtates of the Kingdom, to be put to further Execution againſt all ſuch Miniſters, who have not as yet given obedience thereto, by Praying for Their Majeſties in manner foreſaid; and that the Lords of Their Majeſties Privy Council proceed therein, or impower the Sheriffs and Magiſtrats of Burghs, to do the ſame within their reſpective bounds, as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

XXXVI.

ACT anent the Mint.

July 22. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and three Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering that by the Act of Parliament one thouſand ſix hundred eighty ſix, for a Free Coynage, there is only allowed eighteen pounds Scots upon the Stone weight of Silver, for defraying the whole Charge, vaſt Expenſes, and loſs upon its Coynage, which allowance is found by experience to be too ſmall and inſufficient; Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and conſent of the ſaids Eſtates, do hereby Reſcind in all time coming, that Clauſe of the foreſaid Act; And further Statute and Ordain, that the Maſter of the Mint have allowed to him in time coming twenty pounds Scots in ſtead of the ſaid eighteen pounds Scots upon the ſtone weight of Silver, as the juſt and reaſonable allowance for defraying the ſaid Charge, Expenſe and Loſs upon its Coynage in manner provided in the ſaid Act.

XXXVII.

ACT anent persons killed in the Kings Hoſt.

July 22. 1690.

OUR Soveraign Lord and Lady, the King and Queens Majeſties Conſidering, how neceſſary it is for the ſupport and defence of the Government, that the good Subjects of all Ranks in this Kingdom, hazarding their Lives in maintainace of Their Majeſties Authority and Government, be under no diſcouragement, upon account of their families and children; And likeways conſidering the laudable Practice of Their Royal Anceſtors, in the times of Forraign or Inteſtine War; Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Do hereby Statute and Ordain, That the Heir, or Heirs of ſuch of Their Majeſties Subjects of this Realm, Holding either of Their Majeſties, or any other Superior, as ſhall hereafter, during this preſent War, be Slain, or Hurt to the Death, in Military Service, within Their Majeſties Dominions, in Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, Laws and Liberties, and Their Majeſties Royal Authority, ſhall be free, and are hereby Diſcharged of the Burden, and Duties of Ward, Relief, Marriage, and Non-entry, falling through the Deceaſe of any of Their Majeſties Subjects, ſo ſlain or hurt.

XXXVIII.

ACT for Security of Their Majeſties Government.

July 22. 1690.

THE Eſtates of Parliament Conſidering how juſt and neceſſary it is, for the Security of Their Majeſties Government, and the Peace of the Kingdom, that all Their Subjects be Men of Integrity, well and dutifully Affected, and that others who are otherways inclined may be diſcovered; and that the late King *James* does ſtill pretend a Title, and doth maintain a War againſt Their Majeſties, and by many Contrivancies, endeavours to Divert Their Majeſties Ledges from their Allegiance, and for this end there is a diſtinction betwixt a King *de facto*, and a King *de jure*, cunningly of late ſpread abroad, thereby to weaken and invalidat the Allegiance ſworn to Their Majeſties: Therefore the King and Queens Majeſties, with the Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of the Parliament Enacts, Statutes and Ordains, That all perſons, who in Law, are obliged to Swear and take the Oath of Allegiance; and all other Subjects of this Kingdom, whom the Council ſhall think fit to put the Oath of Allegiance to, (being hereby Authorized to do the ſamine to every Subject of this Relam as they ſee cauſe) ſhall Subſcribe the Certificat and Aſſurance under-written; Declaring that ſuch as ſhall refuſe to Subſcribe the ſamine, ſhall be reputed Diſaffected to Their Majeſties Government, and be deprived of any Offices, Benefices, and Juriſdictions which they injoy, and be obliged to give ſuch Security for their good behaviour, and that they ſhall Act nothing againſt the Government, as Their Majeſties High Commiſſioners, or the Lords of His Majeſties Privy Council ſhall think fit, providing it extend no further than Bond, Caution, or perſonal Impriſonment, ſecuring of Horſe and Arms, or Garriſon of Houſes, *&c.*

I A. B. *Do in the ſincerity of my Heart, Aſſert, Acknowledge, and Declare, That Their Majeſties, King* William *and Queen* Marie, *are the only Lawful Undoubted Soveraigns, King and Queen of* Scotland, *as well* de jure, *as* de facto, *and in the Exercise of the Government; and therefore I do ſincerely and faithfully Promiſe and Ingage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, Maintain and defend Their Majeſties Title and Government, againſt the late King* James, *his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or ſecret Attempts, ſhall Diſturb, or Diſquiet Their Majeſties in the Exerciſe thereof.*

XXXIX.

XXXIX.

ACT anent Removing from Land.

July 22. 1690.

OUR Soveraign Lord and Lady, and the Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering the inconveniency ariſing from the uncertainty of the Term of *Whitſunday*, whereby the indurance of the two ordinary Terms of *Whitſunday*, and *Martinmaſs*, is ſo unequal, and *Whitſunday* oft-times reaching far in Summer, by the removing from Lands at that time, theſe who remove, do eat up and deſtroy the Meadows, and Hained Ground: For Remeed whereof, Their Majeſties, with Conſent of the ſaids Eſtates of Parliament, Do Statute and Ordain, That the Summer and Winter Terms, ſhall in all time coming, be the fifteenth day of *May*, and *Martinmaſs*; and that the Legal Term of Removing, both in Burgh and Landward, ſhall be the ſaid fifteenth day of *May*, upon Warning fourty days preceeding the ſame.

XL.

ACT anent ſhort Preſcriptions of Adjudications, and others.

July 22. 1690.

OUR Soveraign Lord and Lady, and the Eſtates of Parliament, Conſidering, that during the Surceaſe of Juſtice, from the King's coming into *Britain*, till the Nomination of the Seſſion, made by His Majeſty, and the Proclamation for opening of the Signet, of the date the fifteenth day of *October*, one thouſand ſix hundred eighty and nine years, there were ſeveral Hornings paſt by Deliverance of the Lords of Seſſion and *Juſticiary*, during that time, which many were unwilling to Suſpend in the Name and Authority of the late King; Therefore Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, Do Declare the ſaids Hornings to be Null and Void, to all Intents and Purpoſes; And that ſeing during the time foreſaid, there was no ordinary Judicature, by which Civil Actions could be purſued; Therefore Their Majeſties Do further Declare, that in all Actions, Exceptions, or Replys, *&c.* upon ſhort Preſcriptions, the time from the firſt of *November* one thouſand ſix hundred eighty eight, to the fifteenth day of *October*, one thouſand ſix hundred eighty nine years, ſhall not be reckoned, but ſhall be Deduced, and that in Adjudications, and other Deeds, which the Law, or the agreement of Parties require to be done within a certain time, that therein the ſaid unprofitable time, during the ſpace foreſaid, ſhall not be compted.

XLI.

ACT Reſcinding the Forfeiture of the Deceaſt John Swinton *of that Ilk.*

July 22. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and Eſtates of Parliament, having taken to Their Conſideration, a Decreet of Forfeiture, paſt againſt the deceaſt *John Swinton* of that Ilk, by the Commitee of Eſtates, upon the ſecond day of *April* one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty one years; And finding that the ſaid Decreet being in abſence, proceeds upon a Citation by a Meſſenger, and not by a Herauld and Purſevant, bearing Coat of Arms, as is required by the Law, and that the Meſſenger does not verifie his Execution upon Oath, as is uſual and cuſtomary in all Proceſſes of Treaſon, beſides ſeveral other Informalities; And that there is none of the Grounds and Warrands of the ſaids Decreet extant, nor to be found, but the principal Summons and Executions, without any Minut or Warrant for the Decreet; and that *Swinton* by the Parliament one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty one, was ordained to ſee and anſwer the ſaid Decreet one thouſand ſix hundred fifty one, upon the fifteenth day of *May* that year, and that the ſamin was ratified upon the twelfth day of *July* thereafter, without ever calling him to give in his Anſwers, tho he was

then Prisoner in the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*: And having considered the other Decreet of Forfeiture against *Swinton*, upon the twelfth day of *July* one thousand six hundred and sixty one; and that by an Article of the CLAIM OF RIGHT, It is declared, *That the causing Forfeit Persons upon Lame and Defective Probation, and the disposing of Forfeitures before Sentence, is contrary to Law*; And finding that the said Decreet one thousand six hundred and sixty one is made to proceed upon a Judicial Confession, as to *Swinton* his being at *Worcester* in Arms against the King, contradistinct from his written Answers; And that there is no such Confession signed by him extant: and that it appears by the Earl of *Crafurds* Letter, (who was President of the Parliament one thousand six hundred and sixty one) and other Evidences, That the Minuts which were the Warrants, of that Decreet, are False, and were signed more than twelve years *ex post facto*, and that the same bear several Inconsistencies with themselves, and are redarged by other Records of Parliament: And that the said Minuts as they stand, were no Doom and Sentence of Forfeiture, but at most an Interlocutor, finding the Libel Relevant and proven, which is Analogous to the Verdict of an Inquest, in Processes before the Justices. Seing the necessary Solemnities requisit to Dooms of Forfeiture before the Parliament, such as Voting Approving, Touching with the Royal Scepter, Intimating by Sound of Trumpet, and tearing of Arms, were not adhibit, which are usual in all Sentences of Forfeiture before the Parliament, and as was done in all the Forfeitures past in the Parliament one thousand six hundred and sixty one, and that upon different days, from the days finding the Lybel relevant and proven: Nor was *Swinton* called to be present at the passing of the said Interlocutor, albeit he was then Prisoner in the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*, and that the Gift of Forfeiture granted in favours of the Duke, then Earl of *Lawderdale*, was before the Decreet one thousand six hundred and sixty one, (being dated the twenty fifth day of *May* that year, and the pretended Sentence the twelfth day of *July* thereafter) which is contrary to Law. And having heard and considered the Decreet of Forfeiture in the year one thousand six hundred and fifty one, with the grounds and Warrants thereof, extant in Process: And the Decreet of Forfeiture in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty one, with the grounds and warrants of the same, with the Earl of *Crafurds* Letter, and Depositions taken thereanent; and having at full length, heard the Earl of *Lawderdale* and *Swinton's* Advocats, upon the foresaid Grounds and Nullities. Therefore Their Majesties with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do hereby Rescind, Retreat, Cass and Annul the said Decreet of Forfeiture, of the date the second day of *April* one thousand six hundred and fifty one; and the other Decreet of Forfeiture, of the date the twelfth day of *July* one thousand six hundered and sixty one; and the Gift of Forfeiture of the Estate of *Swinton*, granted in favours of the Duke of *Lawderdale*, therein designed Earl of *Lawderdale*, in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty one, and all that has followed, or may follow upon the said Decreets, and Gift of Forfeiture; and Declare the said two Decreets, and Gift of Forfeiture, to have been from the beginning, to be now, and in all time coming, Void, Null, and of no Avail, Force, Strength, or Effect: And restore *John Swinton*, now of *Swinton*, against the said Forfeitures and Gift, and all that has followed or may follow thereupon, by way of Justice, And declare, That this Act is, and shall be understood to be excepted out of the Act *Salvo Jure*, to be past in this present Parliament.

XLII.

XLII.

ACT anent the Retoured Duty of Annualrents.

July 22. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, Conſidering, that Infeftments of Annualrents, which ordinarly are granted to Creditors for ſecurity of Sums of Money, are Retoured to be worth the full Value of the Annualrent, and thereby Superiors do acclaim the full Annualrent, as the Retour-duty, during the Non-entry, as well before as after Declarator, which is a grievous and heavy Burden to the Heirs of Creditors: Therefore Their Majeſties with Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Do Statute, Enact and Declare, that in all time coming, Annualrents ſhall only be Retoured to the Blench-duty, or other Duty, contained in the Heretable Bond, or Infeftment of Annualrent and that no Action of ſpecial Declarator, at the Inſtance of any Superior of an Annualrent, ſhall be ſuſtained further than for the Blench, or other Duty, contained in the Bond or Infeftment of Annualrent, until Citation in the General Declarator.

XLIII.

Remit of the Proceſs of Treaſon to the Lords of Juſticiary.

July 22. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Do remit to the Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, Nominat by Their Majeſties, the Proceſs of Treaſon, intented againſt theſe in Rebellion againſt Their Majeſties who are not Forefeited by the Parliament, to be diſcuſſed by them upon the Summons, purſued before the Parliament, which is hereby declared to be as valid, as if the foreſaids perſons, and ilk one of them had been Summoned before the ſaids Juſtices in the firſt Inſtances; And hereby Authorizes and Impowers the Lords of Juſticiary to proceed to Foreſeiture againſt them for the Crime of Treaſon, libelled in the ſaid Summons, notwithſtanding they be abſent; with power to them to Iſſue Warrants for Citations of Witneſſes againſt any of the ſaids perſons: And likeways Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, do give Warrant to Their Majeſties Advocat, to raiſe an Indictment of Treaſon before the ſaids Lords of Juſticiary, againſt theſe in the Rebellion, whom he was ordered to Proceſs before the Parliament; and Remits to them to proceed therein, until the final Deciſion thereof.

XLIV.

ACT Salvo Jure Cujuſlibet.

July 22. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, taking to Conſideration, that there are ſeveral Acts of Ratifications, and others paſt and made in this Seſſion of Parliament, in favours of particular perſons, without calling or hearing of ſuch as may be thereby concerned, or prejudged: Therefore Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament Statute and Ordain, that all ſuch particular Acts, and Acts of Ratifications, paſt in manner foreſaid, ſhal not prejudge any third Party of their lawful Rights, nor of their Actions and Defences competent thereupon, before the making of the ſaids particular Acts, and Acts of Ratifications; and that the Lords of Seſſion, and all other Judges of this Kingdom, ſhall be obliged to judge betwixt Parties according to their ſeveral Rights ſtanding in their perſons before the making of the ſaids Acts: All which are hereby Exponed, and Declared to have been made *Salvo Jure Cujuſlibet*; Excepting always

from this preſent Act, all ſuch Acts paſt in this Seſſion of Parliament, as by an expreſs Clauſe therein, are declared to be herefrom excepted.

XLV.

ACT of Adjournment.

July 22. 1690.

THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES, Declare this Parliament Current, and Adjourns the ſame to the third day of *September*, and Ordain all Members of Parliament to attend that Day, and that there be no new Election of Commiſſioners from Shires or Burghs, except upon the Death of ſome of the preſent Commiſſioners: And alſo excepting ſuch new Elections as are to be made by theſe Shires, who by an Act made in this Parliament, are allowed to ſend more Commiſſioners then formerly they were in uſe to ſend.

Collected and Extracted from the Regiſters and Records of Parliament, by

RO. BALFOUR, *Cls. Reg.*

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THE LAWS & ACTS

Made in the Third SESSION of the First

PARLIAMENT

Of Our High and Dread SOVERAIGNS

WILLIAM & MARY,

By the Grace of GOD, KING and QUEEN of SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, *and* IRELAND, *Defenders of the Faith.*

Holden at *Edinburgh*, the Third Day of *September*, 1690.

By a Noble Earl, *GEORGE* Earl of *MELVILL*, Viſcount of *Kirkaldie*, Lord *Raith*, *Moniemaill* and *Balwearie*, Sole Secretary of State for the KINGDOM of *SCOTLAND.*

Their MAJESTIES High Commiſſioner for Holding this Parliament, by vertue of a Commiſſion under Their Majeſties Great Seal of this KINGDOM.

With the ſpecial Advice and Conſent of the *Eſtates* of *Parliament.*

Collected and Extracted from the Regiſters and Records of Parliament by *John* Lord *Beilhaven*, *Robert* Maſter of *Burligh*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*, Sir *Duncan Campbel* of *Auchinbreck*, and *John Hay* of *Park*; Commiſſioners appointed by Their Majeſties for Exercing the Office of Clerk Regiſter to Their Majeſties Council, Regiſters and Rolls, *&c.*

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Succeſſors of *Andrew Anderſon*, Printer to Their moſt Excellent Majeſties, 1690.
CUM PRIVILEGIO.

R

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Their MAJESTIES Nigh Commissioner for Holding this Parliament, by vertue of a Commission under Their Majesties Great Seal of this KINGDOM.

With the special Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament.

Collected and Extracted from the Registers and Records of Parliament by John Lord Beilhaven, Robert Master of Burligh, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, Sir Duncan Campbel of Auchinbrech, and John Hay of Park, Commissioners appointed by Their Majesties for Exercing the Office of Clerk Register to Their Majesties Council, Registers and Rolls, &c.

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, Printer to Their most Excellent Majesties, 1690.
CUM PRIVILEGIO.

R

LAWS & ACTS

Made in the Third SESSION of the First

PARLIAMENT

Of Our Moſt High and Dread SOVERAIGNS

WILLIAM & MARY,

By the Grace of GOD KING and QUEEN of SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE *and* IRELAND, *Defenders of the Faith.*

Holden at *Edinburgh*, the Third Day of *September* 1690.

I.

ACT for Unlawing and Amerciating Members abſent from Parliament, or Convention of Eſtates, or from the Dyets thereof.

September 10. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, and the Eſtates of Parliament, taking to Their Conſideration, that the Abſents from Parliaments by the Antient Laws, were Unlawed and Amerciat in certain Sums of Money which were Renewed, and the Sums increaſed by ſubſequent Acts, and eſpecially by an Act of the 2. *Seſs.* of the 1. *Parl.* of *K. Char.* 2. dated the 13 day of *May*, 1662 years; Entituled, *Act concerning Members of Parliament, who do not attend*; Whereby it is Declared, that each Nobleman who ſhall be abſent from the Parliament, ſhall be lyable to the Penalty of Twelve hundred Pounds *Scots*, each Commiſſioner for a Shire, to the Sum of Six hundred Pounds *Scots*; and each Commiſſioner for a Burrow, to the Sum of Two hundred Pounds *Scots*; and that without prejudice of what further Cenſure the Parliament ſhall think fit to inflict. And by the Act for ſettling the Orders in the Parliament-houſe, of the ſame Date, it is Appointed, that all Members of Parliament do preciſely keep the Dyets of Parliament, under the Pains following, *viz.* Each Nobleman, for each Dyets abſence without leave, Twelve Pounds *Scots*; each Baron Six Pounds, and each Burgeſs Three Pounds; and that they pay the juſt half of their Penalties for each Dyet they come in *ſero*, after the Calling of the Rolls of Parliament. Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, do hereby Ratifie, Renew, Confirm and Approve the foreſaid Penalties contained in the two foreſaid Acts of Parliament againſt Abſents from the Parliament, and againſt Abſents from the reſpective Dyets thereof, or againſt coming in *ſero* thereto, after the calling of the Rolls of Parliament: And do further extend the ſame againſt Abſents from the Conventions of the Eſtates, and Declare that they ſhall be repute as Abſents from the Parliament or Conventions, and lyable to the Penalties thereof, who are abſent at the firſt day of the Parliament and Convention, the ſaid Member being within the Kingdom for the time, and not having a reaſonable excuſe of his Abſence; and Ordain the ſaids Acts to be put in Execution. And Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, Appoint the Receiver-General of the Crown-rents and Caſualities for the time, to Collect and Uplift the reſpective Penalties of the Abſents from the Parliament, or Conventi-

ons, according to a List to be given and Subscribed by the Clerks; And Ordains Horning at the Instance of the said General-Receiver, to pass upon fifteen days, and all other Execution competent, for In-bringing of the Crown Rents and Casualities: And Ordains the Clerks of Session, as Deput to the Clerk of Register in Parliament, to make Sederunts of each Dyet of Parliament or Conventions, and Mark these who are absent; and that they, or any person to be appointed by them, exact the foresaid Penalties off the Absents from the particular Dyets, and apply the same to their own use, for their pains in making the daily Sederunts, conform to this Act; and that the Clerk of Register give Certificats to the Commissioners for Shires, and Burrows of their attendance in Parliament, who require the same for exacting of their Fees from the Shires and Burghs which they do represent, conform to the said Sederunts. And Ordain this present Act to be Printed, and Published at the Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, that none may pretend Ignorance.

II.

ACT and Offer to Their Majesties, of Three Months Cess and Hearth-money, in lieu of the sixth part of the Annualrents.

September 10. 1690.

THE Estates of Parliament, taking to their serious Consideration the present State of this Kingdom, requiring a speedy and effectual Course to be taken, for satisfaction of the Sums due to the several Shires and Burghs of this Kingdom, Furnished, Advanced or payed by them to Their Majesties Forces, and of the bygone Arrears due to the Army, and for the suppressing the present unnatural Rebellion: And finding, that the Act of the Second Session of this present Parliament, Entituled, *Act for an Additional Supply out of the Annualrent of Money*, might occasion great difficulty, both in the manner how the same could be Collected, and how to discover what free Annualrents were due; and that not only the discovery thereof would be of great inconveniency, but likewise that the same would prove ineffectual for the ends for which it was proposed. Therefore the saids Estates, in lieu and place of the sixth part of Annualrents, and Annuities for one year, granted by the said Act, do humbly Tender and Offer to the King and Queens Majesties, the Sum of Two hundred sixteen thousand Pounds, amounting to three Months Cess, to be Raised and Uplifted from the Shires and Burghs of this Kingdom at *Martinmas* next to come, in this instant year 1690, over and above the Sum of One hundred forty four thousand Pounds, being two Months Cess, appointed to be payed at the said Term, by the Act of the said Session of Parliament. And further, the saids Estates do humbly Offer to their Majesties, Fourteen shilling *Scots* for every Hearth within this Kingdom, to be payed at *Candlemas* next to come, in the year 1691, by the Inhabitants dwelling in the Houses where the saids Hearths are, without Exception or Exemption of any, except the Hearths of Hospitals, & of poor People, who are upon the Charity of the Paroch: & where any Houses are not Inhabited, that the said Hearth-money shall be payed by the Heretor, Liferenter, or proper Wodsetter, to whom the same for the time doth belong. And it is hereby Declared, that the three Months Supply and Hearth-money now given to Their Majesties, shall in the first place, be applyed for payment of the Sums due to the several Shires and Burghs of this Kingdom, Furnished, Advanced, or payed by them to His Majesties Forces, the same being instructed and liquidat, according to the Rule prescribed by the Third Act of the Parliament, in the year 1681. And likewise for payment of the bygone Arrears due to the Army. And because by thir present Impositions, and the former Assessment granted to Their Majesties, the Land-rent and Burghs of this Kingdom are heavily burdened; And it being just that the Personal Estates of Money should at this time, bear some Proportion of the Burden: Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that every Debitor owing Money within

within this Kingdom, in the payment of their Annualrents for one year, ſhall have retention in their own hands of a ſixth part thereof, the one half whereof to be retained at *Martinmaſs* next to come, and the other half at the Term of *Whitſunday* 1691 years. And it is hereby Declared, that it ſhall be Uſury not to grant the ſaid Retention. Likeas, Their Majeſties, with Conſent foreſaid, do Reſcind and Annul the foreſaid Act of the Laſt Seſſion of this Current Parliament, for an Additional Supply out of the Annualrent of Money.

III.

ACT againſt Robbing of the Pacquet.

September 10. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, Conſidering the great advantage that doth ariſe to the publick Service, and privat Intereſt of Commerce from the quick and ſafe diſpatch of Letters, and publick Orders, by the Common Poſt, either from this Kingdom, or to the ſame from *England* or *Ireland*, or from one part of the Kingdom to another: and that the Robbing or Seizing the Common Poſt, Mail, or Pacquet, or any other Expreſſes, is a notorious kind of Robbery, and moſt prejudical to the Government, and Commerce of the Kingdom: Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Do Declare, that the Robbing, or Seizing the Mail, or Pacquet, or the Letters and Diſpatches, going, or coming by the Common Poſt, or any other Expreſſes, as aforeſaid, is Robbery, and ſhall be puniſhed with Death, and Confiſcation of Moveables.

IV.

ACT for Repreſſing the Depredations in the High-lands.

September 10. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, Conſidering the ſeveral good and laudable Laws made by Their Majeſties Royal Progenitors, for Repreſſing the Depredations and Robberies, Committed by Sorners, Robbers, and Broken-men in the Highlands, and the Shires next adjacent thereto, which have not hitherto taken full effect: and that the late Meeting of the Eſtates did humbly Repreſent the ſamine to Their Majeſties; to be *Redreſſed*, and that the ſaids Robberies and Depredations are much encouraged and encreaſed, by reaſon of the preſent Rebellion, chiefly to the prejudice of ſuch of Their Majeſties Subjects, who are moſt peaceable, and beſt affected to Their Majeſties Laws and Government, wherethrough it is neceſſar, that not only the former Laws made thereanent ſhould be *Revived*; But likeways a further remedy ſhould be provided thereto, by this preſent Act: Therefore Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, do hereby, not only *Revive*, *Ratifie* and Approve the ſaids whole Laws and Acts made for *Repreſſing* Sornings, *Robberies* and Depredations, in ſo far as they are not altered or innovat by this preſent Act: But further, Do Statute, Ordain, and Enact, That where any Sornings, Robberies, or Depredations are committed in the Shires following. *viz.* The Shires of *Argyle*, *Bute*, *Dumbriton*, *Striviling*, *Clackmannan*, *Kinroſs*, *Perth*, *Forfar*, *Kincardine*, *Aberdene*, *Bamff*, *Elgine*, *Nairn*, *Inverneſs*, *Roſs*, *Cromarty*, *Sutherland* and *Caithneſs*, the whole Heretors, Liferenters, and proper Wodſetters within the particular Paroch, where ſuch Depredations, Sornings, and Robberies are committed, and within the whole Paroches adjacent to, and marching with the ſaid particular Paroch, ſhall be lyable to refound to the Party damnified through the ſaids Sornings, Depredations, and Robberies, the loſs to be ſuſtained thereby, proportionally according to their valued Rent within the ſaids Paroches: Providing the Damnages ſuſtained be in Horſe, Nolt, Sheep, Goats, or other Cattel and Corns allanerly, and no otherways, And the ſaids Heretors are hereby Authorized and Impowered to exact and uplift from their reſpective Tennents, and others dwel-

ling on their Lands for their relief, the just and equal half of their saids respective proportions, and to divide the samine amongst them, as they find just, the said Relief not exceeding the just and equal half of their respective proportions, as said is. And it is hereby Statute and Ordained, that the Damnages and Losses to be sustained by such Depredations, may, and shall be liquidat by the Comissioners of Supply, within the respective Shires, where the saids whole Paroches do ly, or any three of the saids Commissioners, who are hereby Authorized to be a sufficient *Quorum*, for making this Act effectual, and that upon a Citation of fifteen days, to be executed at the Mercat-Crosses of the Head-Burghs of the respective Shires on a Mercat Day, betwixt ten and twelve a Clock in the Forenoon, and whole Paroch Kirks lyable by this Act *respective*, on a Sabbath Day, betwixt ten a Clock in the Forenoon, and two a Clock in the Afternoon, and that providing there be *tutus accessus*, for making the saids Intimations, Summoning all Parties having interest to appear at such places, as the saids Commissioners, or *Quorum* of them, hereby Authoized, shall appoint; with power to them after Liquidation of the saids Damnage, to divide the samine among the respective Heretors, according to their respective Valuations within the saids Paroches, and to give out Precepts for Poynding and Orders for Quartering, as for Their Majesties Supply. And it is further Enacted and Ordained, that where a Harship or Depredation shall be carried through any other Lands, the Paroches which are hereby lyable, shall have proportional Relief from the Heretors and Tennents of these Lands, through which they pass, or re-pass, as if the saids Lands were within the saids Paroches where the Damnages is sustained, albeit the Depredators do not rest upon these Lands, unless the Heretors, Tennents and Inhabitants in these Lands, through which the Depredators pass, both raise the Hue and Cry after them, and raise in Arms to concur for recovering the Goods, and Seizing the persons of the saids Depredators, Sorners and Robbers. And it is also hereby Declared, that this present Act is without prejudice of former Acts against Depredations, and that whatsoever Sums shall be payed by any Paroches, by vertue of this Act, the Paroch or Paroches so paying, shall have relief thereof against these lyable, conform to former Laws. As also, it is hereby specially Provided and Declared, that the persons upon whom the Depredations and Robberies shall be committed, shall have no benefit of Relief competent to them, unless they raise the Hue aud Cry to their Neighbours, that they may pursue after the saids Depredators, Sorners and Robbers, and so from Paroch to Paroch; and that these Neighbours, who shall not follow the Hue and Cry, may, *Besides there being lyable conform to this Act*, be further punished as Their Majesties Privy Council shall think fit; And sicklike, it is Provided and Declared, that such Landlords and Heretors, who shall after committing of the Depredations, Reset, Converse, or Intercommune with the Depredators, Sorners or Robbers, shall have neither Action nor Relief competent to them by this present Act: And for the more speedy and punctual execution hereof, Ordains this present Act immediatly to be Printed, and Published at the Mercat Cros of *Edinburgh*, and at the Mercat Crosses of the Head Burghs of the saids whole respective Shires, and whole Paroch Churches therein, to which there is *tutus accessus* for the present; and that the samine shall take effect within fourty eight hours after the samine beis Published at the respective Mercat Crosses, as said is, notwithstanding of any Law or Act of Parliament, suspending the effect of Laws for a longer time, after Enacting or Publication thereof. It is always hereby provided and Declared, that this present *Act*, in so far as the samine does import any Innovation, alteration, or addition to the former Laws against Depredations and Robberies, shall only endure, have strength and effect till the first of *January* 1692 years.

V.

ACT Salvo Jure Cujuſlibet.

September 10. 1690.

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majeſties, taking to their Conſideration, that there are ſome Acts of Ratifications, and other Acts paſt in this Seſſion of Parlaiment, in favours of particular perſons, without calling or hearing of ſuch as may be thereby concerned, or prejudged: Therefore Their Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Statutes and Ordains, that all ſuch particular Acts, and Acts of Ratifications, paſt in manner foreſaid, ſhall not prejudge any third party of their lawful Rights, nor of their Actions and Defences competent thereupon, before the making of the ſaids particular Acts, and Acts of Ratifications; and that the Lords of Seſſion, and all other Judges of this Kingdom, ſhall be obliged to judge betwixt Parties according to their ſeveral Rights ſtanding in their perſons before the making of the ſaids Acts: Which are hereby Exponed, and Declared to have been made *Salvo Jure Cujuſlibet.*

VI.

ACT of Adjournment.

September 10. 1690.

THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES, Declare this Parliament Current, and Adjourns the ſame to the twenty two day of *October* next, 1690. And Ordain all Members of Parliament to attend that Day, and that there be no new Election of Commiſſioners from Shires or Burghs, except upon the Death of ſome of the preſent Commiſſioners: And alſo excepting any new Elections to be made by theſe Shires, who by an Act paſt in the laſt Seſſion of this Parliament, are allowed to ſend moe Commiſſioners than formerly they were in uſe to ſend, and who have not already made theſe Elections.

Collected and Extracted from the Regiſters and Records of Parliament, by us Under-ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by Their Majeſties for Exercing the Office of Clerk Regiſter,

BEILHAVEN, RO: BALFOUR,
THO: BURNET, DUN: CAMPBEL,
J: HAY.

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Act and Remit in favours of Sir *John Hall* Provost of *Edinburgh*, anent the Laird of *Broddie's* Fine.

Act and Remit in favours of Mr. *Roderick Mckenzie* younger Advocat, anent the Forfeiture of *Dalvennan*.

Act and Remit in favours of *Charles Oliphant* of *Langtoun*, anent the Forfeiture of *Patrick Liston*.

Act and Remit in favours of *John Ferguson* of *Dualtoun*, anent the Forfeiture of *Mcculloch* of *Barholm*.

Act and Remit in favours of the Lairds of *Orbiston* and *William Hamilton* of *Wishaw*, anent the Forfeiture of *Monkland*.

Act and Remit in favours of *Hugh Stevinson*, anent the Forfeiture of *Montgrenand*.

Act and Remit in favours of the Earl of *Belcarras*, anent the refounding of the Composition payed to him for the Forfeiture of *Denholm* of *Westshiel*.

Act and Remit in favours of the Earl of *Glencairn*, anent the Forfeitures Gifted in his Favours.

Act and Remit in favours of *Andrew Mcmillan* of *Craignell* and his Heirs, against *Hugh Wallace of Inglistoun*.

Act and Remit in favours of *Hugh Kennedy* younger of *Ardmillan*, concerning *Thomas Ferguson* and Captain *William Seton*.

Act

Act and Remit in favours of *John Anderson* of *Dowhill*, anent the Fine of ten thousand Merks, which he was neceſſitat upon a Sentence to pay to the Donatar for the eſcape of *Thomas Blackwell* out of the Tolbooth of *Glaſgow*
Act in favours of the Lord *Cardroſs*, anent his Damnages and others.
Act in favours of the Laird of *Pitliver* againſt the Earl of *Airlie*.
Act in favours of *Duncan Forbes* of *Collodine* annent his Damnages.
Decreet of proving the Tenor, Doctor *Burnet* againſt *Bruce* of *Brooms-hall*
Act in favours of the Lady *Caſtlehaven*, againſt Lord *Collingtoun*.
Act reſcinding the Forfeiture of the Earl of *Melvil*.
Act Diſſolving the Earl of *Melvil's* Eſtate from the Crown.
Act in favours of Captain *Burnet* of *Balfour*, anent his Damnages.
Recommendation to the King's Majeſty in favours of the Lady *Craigdarroch*, anent the Ward and Marriage of her Son.
Decreet of Forefeiture pronunced againſt the Viſcount of *Dundee*, and the other perſons in Rebellion.
Act anent the vacant Stipends in *Argile* Shire.
Act in favours of the Laird of *Langtoun* for a Protection.
Act in favours of *John Renton* of *Lambertoun* for a Protection.
Act in favours of the Laird of *Grant* anent his Damnages.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of the Laird of *Torwoodlie*.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwart*.
Act Diſſolving the ſaid Eſtate from the Crown.
Act in favours of *John Swinton* of that Ilk.
Decreet proving of the Tenor Mr. *Archibald Sinclar* Advocat, againſt *Sinclar* of *Langformacus*, of a Bond of 9000 Merks.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of *Hamilton* of *Monkland*.
Act in favours of the Town of *Edinburgh* for an Impoſition.
Act in favours of the Town of *Edinburgh* anent the Town-Guard.
Recommendation to the King's Majeſty in favours of *Gordon* of *Craighlaw*, anent his Compoſition payed to Collonel *Oglethrope*.
Act in favours of the Burgh of *Anſtruther*-weſter.
Act for holding the Commiſſar Court of *Aberdene* at the Burgh of *Aberdene*.
Act in favours of the Burgh of *Montroſs*.
Act in favours of the Laird of *M'intoſh* anent his Damnages.
Another Act in his favours, freeing ſome part of his Land of Ceſs.
Act in favours of the Burgh of *Inverneſs* anent their Damnages.
Act in favours of Sir *John Monro* of *Fyres* anent his Damnages.
Act anent Executions of Poynding in *Galloway*.
Act in favours of the Burgh of *Glaſgow* anent their ſelling ſome part of their Common-good.
Act in favours of *Duncan Forbes* of *Collodine*.
Proteſtation the Lairds of *Caddel* and *Lethin* againſt the ſame.
Act in favours of *Hamilton* of *Halcraig*.
Act in favours of *Fullartoun* of *Dreghorn*.
Act in favours of Mr. *William Carſtairs* Miniſter.
Act in favours of Mr. *John Halbart* Miniſter.
Act for Coyning Copper-Money.
Act in favours of the Viſcount of *Tarbat*, annexing ſome part of his Lands to the Shire of *Cromartie*.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of the Earl of *Tarras*.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of the Lairds of *Ceſſnock* elder and younger.
Act for Reſcinding the Forefeiture of *Thomas Stuart* of *Cultneſs*.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of *William Denholm* of *Weſt-ſheil*.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of Mr *Gilbert Eliot* Council Clerk.
Act Reſcinding the Forefeiture of *James Stuart* Advocat.

Act Rescinding the Forefeiture of *William Lawrie* of *Blackwood*.
Act Rescinding the Forefeiture of Sir *Archibald Johnstoun* of *Warristoun*.
Act Rescinding the Forfeiture of Mr. *James Guthrie* Minister.
Recommendation to the King's Majesty in favours of *Ferguson* of *Kaitloch*.
Another Act for Coynage of Money.
Act in favours of Sir *Colin Campbel* of *Aberuchil* anent his Damnages.
Act in favours of *Christian Ross* anent her Damnages.
Act in favours of the Burgh of *Culross* anent their stenting of themselves for payment of the Towns Debt.
Act in favours of the Burgh of *Paisley* anent repairing of Ruinous Houses.
Act in favours of the same Burgh for two Fairs Yearly.
Act in favours of *Agnes Scot* anent her Damnages.
Ratification in favours of the four Crafts of the *Cannongate*.
Protestation the Trades of *Edinburgh* against the same.
Ratification of the New Kirk of *Stair*.
Protestation *Cochran* of *Waterside* against the same.
Act ordaining Letters of Horning to be direct upon the Act restoring Presbyterian Ministers, who were thrust from their Churches since *January* 1661.
Resolve of Parliament anent the method of choising Committees.
Act Adjourning the Courts of Judicature to the first of *July*.
Order for distinguishing the *Quota*'s of Supply payable by the Shire of *Wigtoun*, and Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*.
Warrand for distinguishing the *Quota*'s of Supply payable by the Shires of *Invernes* and *Ross*.
Order for the Dyet of Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply in the Shires of *Striveling*, *Perth*, *Wigtoun*, and Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*.
Act for a Publick Fast.
Warrand to the Lord Advocat to raise Process of Treason before the Parliament, against persons in Rebellion against Their *Majesties*.
Order for the Sitting of the Session and Inferiour Courts.
Remit to the Commission of Parliament anent Commissar Courts, and other Inferior Courts.
Act adding some Commissioners of Supply in the Shire of *Cromarty*.
Remit to the Commission for Fines and Forefaultures, anent the Forefault Persons now restored.

Unprinted *ACTS* of the Third Session.

ACT for a Weekly Mercat and [illegible] Fairs at *Innerlochie*.
Act continuing the Commission for Fines and Forefaultures.
Remit to the Privy Council, concerning the Nomination of Justices of Peace.
Reference to the Privy Council concerning the Collecting of the Hearth-money
Act appointing the Commissioners of Supply, to meet for raising the three Months
Act for [illegible] of the Additional Commissioners for some Shires.

FINIS.

Advertisement.

WHerein some Copies of the Acts of this Session of Parliament, are given out before they were Revised, or Allowed to be given out by the Clerk Register, Towards the Number of Ten, containing an Act Intituled, Act anent the Justice Court, being the 22 in the Number, which is not an Authorised Act. All buyers thereof are desired to return the said Book to the Heir of Andrew Anderson Typis Majestatis Printer, for their Printing-House in Edinburgh College, and they shall have an Authentick copy in return.